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This Week—

By M. I. N. I.

To the Army: Be as big as General MacArthur. He could have forced his plan upon Congress and either enacted it or precipitated a controversy which would have prevented legislation. In the interest of action, he preferred to adopt a method which would insure the reform. Follow his example, don't be hidebound in views, and pave the way for results!

Didn't I tell you that the President would catch only the biggest fish from the decks of the Houston? See daily press reports from the reporters trailing behind the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief.

They have gone into alphabetical designations in the War Department. We now have the BAC. This means the Budget Advisory Committee, but when the slashes come it will mean Bad Acts Committed. And that will be true!

Lt. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee was the second Chief of Staff of the United States Army. Col. Adna R. Chaffee, Jr., just reporting at the War Department, is the second chief of the Budget and Legislative Planning Branch, which has been conducted so ably by its first director, Col. Irving J. Phillipson. With the prospect of promotion reform during the next Congress, as well as the bill to increase the size of the Army, the budget, etc., obviously Colonel Chaffee will have his work cut out for him.

Secretary Dern is en route to Panama. He is accompanied by two aides, Maj. William R. Gruber, FA, and Maj. Harry A. Bishop, MC. At Panama, Col. Julian L. Schley, Governor of the Canal Zone, plans to show him all the installations, and of course, Maj. Gen. Harold B. Fluke, commanding the military forces, will have him inspect the troops. The President also will examine conditions at Panama. So there will be great excitement at the waterway during the next few weeks.

Talking about his service as chairman of the War Department Air Board, ex-Secretary Baker said: "The first duty I had when I entered the War Department was to pass upon some air court-martial cases. Probably my last service for the Army will be on the sitting Air Board." We hope not, Mr. Secretary, as we still like to call you.

Maj. Gen. Frederick W. Coleman, Chief of Finance, has resumed duty at the War Department after an extensive inspection of Finance activities throughout the country. He is highly pleased at the efficiency he everywhere found. The first question asked him on arrival at the various posts was: "What about the pay freeze." I am glad to repeat, it is at an end!

"Uncle Buck" Oliver, of Alabama, will succeed Representative Ayres, appointed
(Continued on Next Page)

Submit Your Views On Army Promotion

Acting upon the initiative of General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, the War Department is embarking upon the most comprehensive effort ever undertaken to assure promotion reform for the Army. General Douglas MacArthur is determined that the plan decided upon must speed up the flow of promotion and must increase the opportunities of the officers of the Army to achieve reasonable advancement. And—most important—he is insistent that it be one which will have the backing of the majority of the Army and thus be reasonably certain of enactment by Congress.

To further that end and to facilitate the getting of all construction criticism and suggestions before the General Council and to help that body gauge the reaction of the officers of the Army, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will act as a clearing house and open forum. Officers of all grades may send their promotion plans and suggestions to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. As many as possible of these will be published in order that the entire service may have an opportunity to voice its approval or disapproval and to make constructive criticism.

The JOURNAL'S Promotion Forum has the approval and endorsement of Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, President of the War Department General Council. At General Drum's suggestion the JOURNAL will turn over all the promotion communications to the members of the General Council representing the branches from which the letters are received. The members will thus be enabled to have these views before them in framing their recommendations.

While no anonymous letters will be accepted, officers who wish to keep their identity confidential may so signify by writing their name on a separate piece of paper which may be detached from the promotion letter.

Before you write, read and study General MacArthur's directive to the General Council as published in this issue of the JOURNAL. Remember: the object of the entire movement is to evolve a bill which will meet the support of the majority of the Army. In drafting your plan and in criticizing others this primary objective must be kept constantly in mind. No good can result unless this thought is uppermost.

Address your communications to the JOURNAL'S Promotion Forum, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 1701 Connecticut Avenue northwest, Washington, D. C.

Representative Oliver, Service Pay Expert, to Head Committee

Representative William B. Oliver of Alabama, one of the foremost congressional authorities on the pay and promotion systems of the Army and Navy, is scheduled to be the next chairman of the House subcommittee on naval appropriations.

The present chairman, Representative William A. Ayres, of Kansas, was named this week to the Federal Trade Commission. Although his successor in charge of naval appropriations will not be designated until the 74th Congress convenes next January, the choice is practically certain to be Congressman Oliver. He is now a member of the House Appropriations Committee ranking next to Representative Ayres on the naval subcommittee, and is assured of reelection, as he has already won the Democratic primary in his district.

For many years a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, Congressman Oliver became a member of the Appropriations Committee when that body was enlarged and given control over the departmental appropriation bills. He is regarded as one of the best informed men in the House on the Navy. As a member of the special congressional committee which drew up the present joint services pay act in 1922 and of the special pay committee of 1928, Congressman Oliver is thoroughly familiar with the complicated service pay system, and will undoubtedly play an important role in any consideration of the problem in the next Congress.

Although a member of committee
(Please turn to Page 915)

Acting Chairman Denies Money Implication in 'Dishonest' Charge

Representative Paul Kvale, Minnesota Farmer-Laborite, acting chairman of the House Military Investigating subcommittee, this week stated that in his belief the committee in using the word "dishonest" in referring to Maj. Gen. Benjamin D. Foulois, chief of the Air Corps, meant merely dishonesty of expression and did not mean to imply any financial dishonesty of any character.

Mr. Kvale added that while the committee found that General Foulois deliberately violated the law that he believes the General did so "sincerely believing that he was acting in the best interests of the Air Corps."

"While I can, of course, speak only for myself," Acting Chairman Kvale's statement said, "I believe my colleagues will, if questioned, gladly bear me out in the statement that up to this date, through the exhaustive hearings and inquiries we have conducted, we have failed to uncover one single instance of any financial dishonesty on the part of any officer in the Air Corps, or in any of the transactions jointly involving the corps and the aviation industry in procurement affairs."

"That naturally applies also to General Foulois, who was criticized in the committee's report for 'dishonesty.' The report, if I recall correctly, went on to explain that word as meaning the dishonesty of expressions the general made before the committee under oath and his evident efforts to mislead the committee."

"He did deliberately violate the law and the report shows that from the offi-
(Continued on Next Page)

Chief of Staff Directs Army Promotion Study

General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff of the Army, has assigned to the General Council the task of developing a promotion plan "which can command the unified support of the Army."

It is planned to develop a solution to the vexing promotion problem that will gain the approval of all officers and will thus gain the favorable consideration of Congress with a view to enactment next year.

"No other problem now facing the War Department is of more urgent character than this," General MacArthur told the Council. "Upon its successful solution depends in marked degree the future welfare, efficiency and morale of the Army."

The reason for assigning the duty to the General Council, it was explained, is because that body includes the Chief of every Arm and Service of the War Department, thus guaranteeing "to every officer a representation on the responsible body that is fully informed as to his situation and completely sympathetic as to his aspirations."

The General Council was created early in General MacArthur's tour as Chief of Staff. Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, then Deputy Chief of Staff, was its first president. The present Council, of which Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum is president, is composed of all Chiefs of the Arms and Services, the Assistant Chiefs of the War Department General Staff, the Commandant of the Army War College, and the executive officer for the Assistant Secretary of War.

The full text of General MacArthur's letter to the President of the Council is as follows:

TO: The President of the General Council.

SUBJECT: Preparation of a Plan to Provide for Adequate Promotion in the Regular Army.

The promotion rate in the Regular Army has for many years been unreasonably and increasingly slow. The consequences of the resultant stagnation already constitute a distinct threat to military efficiency, and with the passage of time will become steadily more serious. A brief analysis of the composition of the Officers Corps and of promotion prospects for individuals in various sections thereof is given in a report of a Joint Committee of Congress, published in Senate Document 250, 71st Congress, Third Session.

The statistics applying to promotion, as developed in that document, leave no doubt as to the critical nature of this problem. Large groups of officers, although they entered the Army at normal ages, must remain in company grades up to or even beyond the age of forty-eight. Many of these will retire before reaching the grade of colonel. Even the more fortunate members of the World War and post-war groups will be sixty years or more by the time they enter that grade. Prospects are infinitely worse, of course, for all officers whose ages are out of line with their relative rank, the bulk of whom are found in
(Please turn to Page 920)

Newspaper Editors Comment on Subcommittee's Attack on General Foulis

Comment from the press on the attack made on General Foulis by the Rogers subcommittee continues, with quite a variety of views expressed.

"Without reference to any of the other charges which were made by the Congressional Committee," states the Binghamton, N. Y. *Press*, "it would perhaps be just as well if 'for the good of the service' and on no other basis, General Foulis were to retire as gracefully as possible and make way for someone in whom Congress and the country at large will have complete confidence. Personalities are not important when the defense of America is concerned. Our history is full of proof on that point."

"Certainly a fair and impartial investigation is needed and it is needed speedily," declares the Jackson, Mich., *Citizen-Patriot*. "Since the tragic experience of the army aviation corps in flying the air mails, General Foulis and his assistants have been under constant criticism. The General naturally is entitled to a chance to vindicate himself, if that is possible."

"Whether or not the charges are well-founded in fact will doubtless be determined by the proper authorities as the regulations provide. In the meantime, however, the morale of the Air Corps and the confidence in it of the public would seem to require that General Foulis and the other officers mentioned in the report be relieved from duty."

"If General Foulis is innocent, both of 'dishonesty' and 'inefficiency,' he should have the right to defend himself in court," states the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*. "If the committee is correct, he should immediately be removed as the committee recommends. A court-martial, which the general says he would welcome, is in order."

"The investigating subcommittee of the House Military Committee is all set for an all-summer probe, using Justice operatives in uncovering evidence" says

the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*. "The stage is set for an unpleasant show, but it seems now it will have to be gone through with. The public will be equally impatient with any covering up by the army men and with any apparent disposition to bully them."

"What the exact nature of the transactions were in Camp Holabird is still not clear," comments the Roanoke, Va., *World-News*. "But it ought to be made clear before the investigators have finished. At the moment they have turned up practices which smell of scandal. They can not afford to leave them in that unpleasant condition."

"The attack by a House Committee on the official standing of Major General Foulis as chief of the army air corps points again to the need for a separate cabinet head to combine the flying forces of the army, navy and marine corps and end the bickering and hamstringing that has made all flying forces stepchildren of the national defense," declares the Miami *Herald*.

"The Army Air Corps is spreading its wings in a new and unfettered effort to regain its lost prestige and efficiency," states the New York *World-Telegram*.

"The War Department is making its first purchases of air equipment since the start of the Congressional inquiries last February. * * *

"The shocking deaths of many young army pilots in taking over the air mail last winter first attracted public notice to the obviously woeful shortcomings in the army air service. * * *

"Governmental investigative bodies dug in and presented wholesale condemnation not only of the equipment but of the Air Corps leadership."

"The purchase of the extensive new equipment marks the first application of the new policy of purchasing only through competitive bids instead of by the old method of negotiated contracts."

"The way is now open for rejuvenation of the Army Air service."

This Week—

(Continued from First Page)

to the Federal Trade Commission, as chairman of the naval subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. Mr. Oliver is thoroughly qualified for this important assignment by reason of previous service both on the naval appropriation subcommittee and the House Naval Committee. He is an authority on Navy pay. Be good to us, Uncle Buck, we need pay revision upwards.

The first Marine Corps Selection Board is in a quandary. It has practically completed its promotion recommendations. They must receive the approval of the President before they can become effective. Shall the recommendations be radioed to the President, and if so what would be his reaction, or shall they hold them until Mr. Roosevelt returns? Ask Secretary Howe; he'll give the right answer.

Tough luck, San Francisco, that a broken propeller blade prevents your service as the Pacific flagship of the President. The New Orleans now has this attractive assignment, much to the satisfaction of Capt. Allen B. Reed and his crew.

Navy Press Relations

Orders issued from the Navy Department this week announced the assignment of Lt. Comdr. Charles E. Moore, Jr., USN, and Lt. Allan D. Blacklegge, USN, to duty in the office of Naval Operations. The two officers will be assigned to duty in the Press Relations Section of the Office of Naval Intelligence.

Lieutenant Commander Moore, who has been on duty as aide to the commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet, Admiral Frank B. Upham, USN, will take over the duties of Lt. Comdr. George F. Mentz, USN, who will be detached about Sept. 1, for duty on the USS Richmond.

Lieutenant Commander Moore was appointed to the Naval Academy from North Carolina in 1914 and commissioned ensign in June, 1917.

Lieutenant Blacklegge, who has been executive officer of the USS Parrott of the Asiatic Fleet, will be assigned to duty as relief for Lt. Donald R. Tallman, USN, who was detached recently for duty on the staff of the Training Squadron, Rear Adm. Hayne Ellis. Lieutenant Blacklegge entered the Naval Academy in 1916 and was commissioned in 1919.

Commander Jonas Ingram, USN, is in charge of the Press Relations Section.

Navy Promotions

The study which has been underway in the Bureau of Navigation since the new line personnel bill became law is about completed and will be presented to Rear Adm. William G. Leahy, chief of the bureau, next week.

Admiral Leahy stated yesterday that he probably will consider the matter for several days before making public any results of the study. It is expected, however, that the study will show that about 48 per cent of the lieutenants who will come up for promotion prior to July 1, 1936, will be selected with the remainder going on the retired list on that date.

As announced last week, the selected board headed by Rear Adm. John Green-slade, USN, will meet on August 1.

Army Chief of Staff

It was learned at the White House that President Roosevelt is giving no thought as yet to the matter of selecting a successor to General Douglas MacArthur as chief of staff.

Inasmuch as the vacancy does not occur until November 20, 1934, the President does not plan to consider it until the Fall, it was stated.

Denies "Dishonest" Implication

(Continued from First Page)

cial records. That he did so sincerely believing he was acting in the best interests of the Air Corps, I, for one, am willing to grant.

"The report speaks for itself. It is a public document. We signed it unanimously, after careful thought. Again speaking for myself and not for the committee, I believe its content is factual and fully justified by the official records it quotes."

In the meantime General Foulis is working on his reply to Secretary of War Dern's letter forwarding the committee's report to him and asking him for his comments. It is represented that he can not complete his report until he is supplied with certain "additional information" by the committee. This information, it is said, concerns portions of the testimony taken by the committee in its Air Corps investigation and not yet made public despite Chairman Rogers' assertion on the floor that he was willing to open it to examination.

General Foulis' request was forwarded to Chairman Rogers at his home in New Hampshire but the first copy was apparently lost in the mail so a second copy was sent. Mr. Rogers notified the committee Thursday that the material has been sent.

It is not considered likely that General Foulis' answer will be made public prior to the return to Washington of Secretary Dern from his Panama trip.

Endorses Army Promotion Study

Representative Paul Kvale, Farmer-Labor member of the House Military Committee, told the JOURNAL yesterday that he expects that the committee will actually do something about the Army promotion system at the next Congress.

"I think the committee realizes that we must have a thorough overhauling of the Army Promotion system," Mr. Kvale said. "No patchwork adjustment will do. We have got to the state where something has to be done to give the younger officers of the Army a chance for advancement."

"We realize that morale and spirit of the Army would be much improved if we could realize this stagnated personnel situation. I am glad to see that General MacArthur is starting a study of the problem at the Department. The committee, I believe, will start to work on the matter taking up the War Department's recommendations early in the next session. We have got to get started early or all of our work will be in vain, for it will be impossible to get a matter like this through in the last days of the session."

Representative Kvale said he does not think the Army itself will agree to the adoption of a selection system such as has been in effect in the Navy and he doubted whether a majority of the committee would favor it.

"Whether we get anywhere or not will depend upon whether the Army can get together on a bill," he declared. "Otherwise, the old question of the revision of the list and the Air Corps separate list demands might wreck the plans."

Jewish Holidays

The Secretary of War desires, in order to permit soldiers of the Jewish faith to participate in the celebration of High Holy Days (Rosh Hashonah), beginning at sundown Sunday, Sept. 9, 1934, and continuing until sundown, Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1934, and the Day of Atonement (Yom Kippur), beginning at sundown, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1934, and continuing until sundown, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1934, that members of that faith be granted furloughs for such time as necessary to permit them to be at their homes, when practicable, or at places where these celebrations are held, from noon of Saturday, Sept. 8, 1934, to noon of Thursday, Sept. 13, 1934, and from noon of Monday, Sept. 17, 1934, to midnight of Friday, Sept. 21, 1934, provided no interference with the public service is occasioned thereby.

General Stewart Dies

The War Department has been notified of the death, July 3, 1934, at St. Augustine, Fla., of Maj. Gen. Merch B. Stewart, USA-Ret.

Burial will be at West Point, N. Y.

General Stewart was born at Mitchell Station, Va., June 24, 1875. His parents later removed to Glens Falls, N. Y., from which place he was appointed to the United States Military Academy, from which he graduated in the class of 1896. Upon graduation he was assigned to the Infantry.

He accompanied his regiment to Cuba during the Spanish-American War and served in the campaign around Santiago. He later received a silver star citation for gallantry in action at El Caney. In November, 1900, his regiment was transferred to the Philippine Islands.

After our entrance into the World War General Stewart was first detailed to Plattsburg Barracks, New York, in command of the First Training Regiment of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp. Upon organization of the National Armed Divisions he was ordered to Camp Devens, Mass., as Chief of Staff of the 76th Division, on which duty he continued until promoted to Brigadier General of the National Army in June, 1918, after which he was detailed to the command of the 156th Infantry Brigade of the 88th Division. He accompanied that brigade to France and served with it during active operations when the brigade saw action during the closing period of hostilities on the Alsace front.

In the summer of 1923 he was appointed Commandant of Cadets at the United States Military Academy. In December, 1925, he was appointed a Brigadier General. He became Superintendent of the United States Military Academy in March, 1926, on which duty he remained to date of retirement for disability in line of duty on Oct. 3, 1927. He was promoted to be a Major General on October 2, 1927.

General Stewart has received the Distinguished Service Medal and the French Croix de Guerre and is an officer of Legion of Honor.

Guard Unit Motorized

Hiawatha, Kans.—The largest military gathering in Northeast Kansas since World War days brought more than 325 officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, National Guard, and the Officers' Reserve Corps here recently, when a large number of officers from the command and general staff school at Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., inspected the newly motorized equipment of the 1st Battalion, 130th FA, Kansas National Guard.

Batteries D, E, and F, the Service Battery, and Headquarters and Combat Train, 1st Battalion, sent their entire groups to the gathering, with their new trucks and three French 75's from each firing battery.

The Journal Salutes

This week the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL salutes:

Lt. Col. Henry H. Arnold, AC, USA, who will command the Army's flight to Alaska.

Lt. Comdr. J. M. Shoemaker, USN, who will command the Navy's flight to Alaska.

Col. D. John Markey, NGUS, commanding the 1st Infantry, Maryland National Guard, 90.3 of whose personnel completed its firing and 94 per cent of which qualified.

Bureau of Ordnance

BY REAR ADM. E. B. LARIMER, USN
Chief, Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Dept.

As is the case with all branches of the Navy's shore establishment, the Bureau of Ordnance exists solely to assist in maintaining the Fleet at sea in readiness for any service. Its duties, as set forth by the Laws of the United States, cover everything in connection with the manufacture, procurement, storage, distribution and upkeep of ordnance material of all kinds. This includes, of course, the original ordnance outfit of naval vessels; their guns, torpedo tubes, fire control apparatus, rangefinders, and similar articles. It includes the propellant powders for use in the guns and for the ejection of torpedoes, the explosives for mines, torpedo war heads, and airplane bombs. The Bureau also provides and distributes mines, depth charges and the pyrotechnic material used by both ships and aircraft.

The principal source of supply for the guns and torpedo tubes used in naval vessels is the Naval Gun Factory at Washington, D. C. Designs for guns for new ships originate in the Bureau of Ordnance itself, where they are worked out by engineers and by officers experienced in the design of material of this character. Manufacturing drawings are usually completed by the Naval Gun Factory and the actual work of construction is accomplished at that place. Forgings for large parts are usually obtained from the principal steel manufacturers of the country. Some small forgings and many steel castings are made at the Naval Gun Factory.

Testing of Guns

When the first gun of a new type or lot is completed, it is sent to the Naval Proving Ground, at Dahlgren, Va., for proof firing, and for extensive tests to determine that the finished product meets the designed performance. After this initial gun is proved, the manufacture of the remainder is proceeded with, each gun being in turn proved by actual firing before being sent to the place at which it is to be installed in the ship for which it is intended. In general, similar procedure is followed in the case of torpedo tubes. At present, all torpedoes for use by naval vessels are manufactured at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island.

At about the same time that a design for a new gun is initiated, the Naval Powder Factory at Indian Head, Md., receives orders for the powder which will be used with this gun in service, and by the time the first gun is ready for trial the powder which will be issued for use in these guns is also ready to be proved by actual firing. Part of the Navy's supply of smokeless powder is procured from commercial sources to keep this industry available for the needs of the Bureau in case of emergency.

Projectiles for use in naval guns are practically all obtained from commercial steel manufacturers. The steel mills of this country have for many years provided the Navy with projectiles, and are an adequate and efficient source of supply for this material. Any new type of projectile which the Bureau may consider desirable to put into service is exhaustively tested at the Naval Proving Ground, both for the performance

of the shell in flight and for its penetrative or explosive power against armor plate.

Armor For Vessels

All of the armor with which naval vessels are protected is obtained from commercial sources. During and shortly after the War the Navy Department built at South Charleston, W. Va., an elaborate steel plant, which produced a small amount of armor, gun forgings and projectiles but it was found uneconomical to maintain this plant in operation, and for some years past all armor needed has been obtained from the steel companies of America. From each lot or type of plating which goes into an armored ship, representing the flat side armor, the curved turret or barbette armor, and the tubular type used for conning towers, etc., a representative sample is selected in the early stages of production, and tested at the Naval Proving Ground, to demonstrate that the Bureau's specifications are being met.

Since the World War a large proportion of Bureau of Ordnance activities and a substantial proportion of the funds expended by it have gone to the arming and equipping of naval aircraft. This equipment includes appliances for carrying and releasing aircraft bombs; the design and manufacture of the bombs themselves; of bomb sights, gun sights, gun mounts, and other military equipment. The development of this art has been most interesting, beginning with the adaptation of designs which were available to this country through the war experience of the allied powers in the World War, and gradually evolving into distinctive types which are the direct product of American inventive genius, or the result of American design improvements upon basic foreign ideas.

Ammunition Vessels

There are in the Navy two vessels especially designed for the carrying of ammunition, one of which is continuously engaged in transporting ammunition between the points of production, which are usually on the eastern seaboard of the United States, to outlying ammunition depots, and, in recent years, to the Fleet on the Pacific Coast. The other one of these vessels is laid up in reserve, available for recommissioning if and when needed.

One of the Bureau's principal and most involved duties in time of peace is the provision of and distribution to the Fleet of the enormous quantity of target practice ammunition expended each year. In general, vessels of the Fleet, which at all times carry a full allowance of service ammunition, cannot carry, in addition, all of their annual supply of target practice ammunition, and it becomes necessary, therefore, to insure that an adequate supply is available for distribution, at least twice during each target practice year.

Visit of Ordnance Manufacturers

The Bureau also provides and maintains in operating condition a number of targets for use at Target Practices, each one of which is in itself comparable to a fairly good sized ship structure. When, as at present, the whole Fleet moves from one coast to another, the distribution of these target rafts to provide necessary facilities at the new destination involves considerable planning and the assignment of a number of vessels for towing.

In all matters involving coordination and cooperation with the forces afloat the Bureau acts through the office of the Chief of Naval Operations in planning the movements of materials under its jurisdiction.

During the visit of the Fleet to the East Coast, Bureau of Ordnance representatives as well as those of private contractors furnishing ordnance material are visiting certain ships in order to determine how certain ordnance material is functioning after its use afloat and what minor changes may be, in the opinion of the forces afloat who have operated this material, advisable to improve its performance. Certain armament on which improvements have been made by the Bureau will be issued to the ships.

Did You Read—

the following important service stories last week:

Comptroller General, J. Raymond McCarl, gives approval to the War Departments specifications for motor vehicles and its prescribed procedure for such procurements, both of which have been under fire before House committee; Secretary of War Dern expresses deep concern over delay in carrying out Army's program for mechanization, motorization and aircraft; President vetoes bill to give Coast Guard warrant officers parity of promotion with similar officers of the Navy; Recapitulation of orders concerning retirements issued by the War Department since Appropriation bill was passed?

If not you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You can not get this vital information from any other source.

Investigate Air Defenses

While Maj. Gen. Benjamin Foulois, Chief of the Air Corps, was preparing his reply to the charges made against him as the result of the House Military Affairs Committee's investigation of the Army Air Corps, and the Baker Board was drafting its report on the Air Corps, President Roosevelt before leaving for his Pacific cruise appointed five men to investigate and formulate a rounded, integrated aviation program for the United States.

The commission was created under authority of the permanent air mail bill. Although the committee will include National Defense as one of its major considerations, no regular active service personnel were included in its membership. Those appointed to the committee are:

Clark Howell, publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, chairman.

Jerome C. Hunsaker of New York, a former naval officer, who specialized in lighter-than-air craft.

Edward P. Warner, editor of an aviation magazine, and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air.

Franklin K. Lane, Jr., of California, son of the former Secretary of the Interior, a lawyer.

Albert J. Berres of California, long associated with labor organizations.

Howell, who is editor as well as publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, formerly was a member of the special commission which studied the railroads. Howell, a veteran party leader, was regarded by the President as especially equipped for this job.

Earns "Excellent" Rating

Northfield, Vt.—Porter Adams, president of Norwich University, has just received word from Maj. Gen. Fox Conner, Commanding Officer of the First Corps Area, announcing that as a result of the annual inspection made by Lt. Col. Arthur E. Wilbourn, USA., Norwich University has received the rating of "excellent."

General Conner expressed his pleasure at the high standing of the university, and congratulated Norwich on maintaining the excellence of former years.

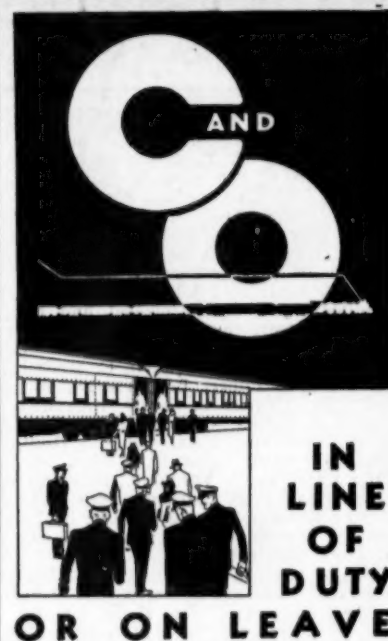
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THE UNITED STATES ARMY



Construction on Governors Island

Building projects under way at Governors Island, N. Y., are changing the appearance of the post in many particulars. The foundations for the new Second Corps Area Headquarters, located near the present headquarters buildings, have been completed and the erection of steel framework has begun.

A new apartment building for officers' families was recently opened and the following were assigned to quarters: Col. E. R. Harris, FD; Lt. Col. Geo. A. Lynch, GSC; Lt. Col. Edwin C. McNeill, JAGD; Maj. Robert L. Christian, 16th Inf.; Maj. Charles S. Ferrin, FA; Maj. James A. Code, SC; Maj. John Knox Bodel, Chaplain; Capt. Geo. A. Hunt, 16th Inf.; Capt. Robert C. Wright, 16th Inf.; Capt. R. E. Vermette, 16th Inf.; Capt. Charles B. Sargent, 16th Inf.; Capt. Eugene L. Brine, 16th Inf.; 1st Lt. John E. Elmore, 16th Inf.; 1st Lt. Hamer A. Ford, 16th Inf.

An addition to the married non-commissioned officers' quarters has been under construction for three months. The new apartments will practically double the capacity of the present N. C. O. building.

Work was begun on Andes Road during the past week. This main thoroughfare will be widened from Castle Williams to the Solisson Dock and sidewalks will be built on both sides of the road.

A completely new ferry slip at Solisson Dock is under construction and should be ready for use in another month.

More than 800, on the rolls of the Bureau of Public Works, of New York City, have been assigned to tasks on Governors Island projects.

Not Incapacitated

Maj. Fred W. Llewellyn, JAGD, USA, who was recently ordered before an Army Retiring Board for examination, has been informed by the Adjutant General of the Army that the board found him not incapacitated for active service.

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Award Of Contracts

The Quartermaster General, Maj. Gen. Louis H. Bash, has made the following awards of contracts:

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Mich.:

125 1½-ton dump trucks (for Regular Army) at an average cost, each \$776.46.
2 1½-ton dump trucks (for National Cemeteries), at an average cost, each \$780.02.

23 ½-ton pick-up trucks (22 for Regular Army and 1 for National Cemeteries), at an average cost, each \$496.32.

122 reconnaissance trucks, 8 passenger (for Regular Army), at an average cost, each \$559.66.

10 1-ton light delivery trucks (for Regular Army) at an average cost, each \$622.25.

18 1½-ton light repair (Ordnance) trucks (for Regular Army), at an average cost, each \$984.06.

Division Engineer

Col. James Albert Woodruff, CE, USA, has assumed the post of Division Engineer, North Atlantic Division, in charge of rivers and harbor improvement and maintenance and fortification work in the New England States, Eastern New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Puerto Rico.

The new Division Engineer, who succeeds Brig. Gen. George M. Hoffman, USA-Ret., will have his headquarters in the Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City.

Army Transport Sailings

USS Grant—Arrive Honolulu July 12, leave July 13; arrive San Francisco July 19, leave July 24; arrive Cristobal Aug. 3, leave Aug. 4; arrive New York Aug. 10, leave Aug. 21.

Chateau Thierry—Arrive New York July 10, leave Aug. 9; arrive San Juan Aug. 13, leave Aug. 14; arrive Cristobal Aug. 17, leave Aug. 21.

Republic—Leave New York July 17; arrive Cristobal July 23, leave July 25; arrive San Francisco Aug. 4, leave Aug. 9; arrive Honolulu Aug. 16, leave Aug. 20.

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CCC Activities

The Director of Emergency Conservation Work, Mr. Robert Fechner, has notified the War Department that the Executive Order requiring discharge of veterans in CCC at the end of fifth calendar quarter following date of their initial enrollment has been rescinded. The first paragraph under title one reenrollment in War Department instructions March 3, 1934, will apply therefore only to juniors and local experienced men not otherwise specifically exempted. Therefore Corps Area Commanders have been notified to submit for War Department clearance new estimates of replacements required by state to fill existing veterans quotas as early in July as possible after effect of this order in increasing reenrollment of veterans can be determined.

The President has directed the Director, Emergency Conservation Work, to enroll beginning July 1 an additional 50,000 men in the Civilian Conservation Corps to be selected in the drought counties from towns and cities of 2,500 population, and over, and has indicated that this increment will be maintained until June 30, 1935.

Accordingly, the Director, Emergency Conservation Work, has increased state quotas in the Corps Areas.

While every effort will be made to locate companies within the states of their origin, this will frequently be impracticable. No inter-corps area movements, however, are contemplated.

Authority has been given the War Department by the Director, Emergency Conservation Work—

a. To call into active service reserve officers and to employ civilian personnel required by this increment on the same proportional basis now governing.

b. To make emergency purchases of shoes and other items if critical conditions develop.

c. To rescind restrictive provisions relating to the use of specification lumber on initial construction until such time as winter construction be undertaken.

d. To authorize Corps Area Commanders to construct summer type camps at an average cost of not exceeding \$5,000 without submitting for prior approval the detailed lists of materials to be bought.

e. To purchase the necessary trucks, ambulances and cars, allotment of which will be made later to Corps Areas and to hire the necessary motor transportation pending their delivery.

March Field, Calif.—Plans for making this summer's educational program the foundation for the work of the winter months were laid at a meeting of the educational advisers, company commanders, assistant educational advisers, and the staff of the March Field District. Among the plans talked over at the meet was the decision to buy old automobiles and radios for the students in those subjects and the renting of typewriters for commercial classes. The need for more educational advisers was stressed but no relief was promised at the meeting. It was intimated, however, that an additional enrollee might be secured for each company.

Guests of honor at the one day conclave were Clarence S. Marsh, Ph.D., director of CCC educational activities, and Dr. J. B. Griffing, the corps area director. The district educational adviser, P. Ritter, Ph.D., and Major Walton, district commander, were also speakers at the session.

The national director related his experiences with the Army G-1, Brigadier General Moses. At that time General Moses was almost submerged with the arrangement of the details incidental to the Army's flying of the air mail but found time to give an extra hour beyond the allotted time of Dr. Marsh's interview to the subject of adult education. When it was suggested that CCC education be suspended for the summer months General Moses emphatically ve-

toed the suggestion stating that the adviser's unique position as vocational mentor made him an invaluable asset to the educational program twelve months out of the year.

Dr. Marsh stated that the whole object of the educational advisers in the CCC was to make the camp school work easier and the daily work easier. He said that the camp adviser should constantly strive for vocational adjustment or preparation for life after the CCC. He was gratified to learn of the progress being made toward that end in the March Field District.

Cresco, Iowa—A meeting of the baseball team was held a few days ago to elect a Captain and field manager for the 1934 baseball season.

Delos Faas, shortstop, of Stacyville, Ia., was elected Captain and Francis H. Seery, pitcher, of Elma, Ia., was elected Field Manager.

The team has played seven games this season and are one up wins over losses. They have won from the following: McGregor CCC, Solon CCC, Lamont CCC and Cresco City Club. The games lost were to McGregor, Decorah and Lamont all CCC teams. The team has shown much improvement since the first games. Starting with two losses the men came back to win the next three games dropping the 6th and scoring a win in the seventh.

During July and August a State CCC tournament is to be played. There are 22 CCC Camps in the State competing. Cresco drew Decorah and the winner will be decided best two out of three games played. The Championship game will be played at Ft. Des Moines.

Glenview, Ill.—During a presentation dinner held at Company 618, the District Commander's cup for Best Company was presented to Lt. Louis Earlix, Commanding Officer of Company 618, for permanent possession as a reward for having been rated "Best Company" for three consecutive months.

Capt. John P. Crehan, Commanding Officer, 18th Forestry District, presented the cup, concluding an impressive talk in which he stressed the necessity of good leadership, together with co-operation of personnel when striving for honors. The winning of the cup, the Captain stated was ample evidence that Lt. Earlix qualified as an able leader and that the men of Company 618 had proved themselves eager followers.

Lt. Earlix, accepted the cup in behalf of the Company and passed on to (Continued on Next Page)

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PAY AND PENSIONS

Army Pay has been partially restored—further restoration is to follow.

Dependents' Pensions have also been restored in some cases.

Proving Pension claims for dependents of Regular Army personnel is still a complicated and tedious matter for the inexperienced.

Even when granted, pensions are inadequate.

The only way an Army Officer, dependent upon his salary, can guarantee income for his family after his demise is by purchasing life insurance.

The Army Mutual Aid Association pays benefits immediately without request. Its office prepares applications for pension and assists with other claims.

Every officer should assure his parents, wife and children this protection and claims service.

Address: Army Mutual Aid Association, War Department.

CCC Activities

(Continued from Preceding Page)

the men of 618 the Captain's congratulations for being awarded the Best Company Cup. Lieutenant Danovsky and Lieutenant Winkel responded as junior officers of the company.

Guests at the dinner included the officers of the 18th Forestry District Command, members of the Forestry Detachment assigned to Company 618, and Mr. Michael Sullivan, Postmaster of Park Ridge, who was instrumental in building Camp Skokie Valley.

Guests of honor at the dinner were four former leaders of Company 618 who expended much effort in making Company 618 Best Company. These men, Ross, former chief foreman; Swanson, Capello, and Scapise, former leaders, are now employed in civil work secured for them by Mr. Stromberg of the Forestry Department.

Visiting company commanders and junior officers responded with short talks and were vociferously applauded by the men of 618. However, Mr. Delatowski and Mr. Stromberg tied for welcome honors according to the acclaim of the men. Mr. Cedarstaff and Mr. Vidimos, present as members of the Forestry Staff were formerly members of Company 618.

Dinner music was furnished by a volunteer orchestra of CCC enrollees. A special feature of the program were the piano selections rendered by Master David Earlix, the 13-year-old son of Lieutenant Earlix.

Army Reserve Activities

Reserve Officers all over the United States are greeting the newly elected president of the Reserve Officers Association, Lt. Col. Frank Edward Lowe, commanding officer of the 303rd Field Artillery, with headquarters at Portland, Me., who assumed his new duties July 1, 1934.

Colonel Lowe is a native of Springfield, Mass., and a graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, class of 1908.

At the outbreak of the World War he enlisted in the training battery of the then Capt. Richard C. Burleson of the Regular Army, now Lieutenant Colonel and Senior Reserve Instructor of the State of Massachusetts, promptly becoming 1st sergeant of the battery.

At the end of the Second Officers' Training Camp at Camp Stanley, Colonel Lowe was commissioned a captain of Field Artillery in the National Army, and was assigned to active duty at Camp Travis, Texas, like many other officers of unusual ability, being impressed for duty as an instructor before being sent to France. He served in that capacity at Camp Stanley from January until April, 1918, when he was ordered to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, later being transferred to Camp Wadsworth, South Carolina.

He received his orders to go abroad and sailed overseas as Commanding Officer of the Park Battery, Third Corps Artillery Park, August 28, 1918, serving with that organization in the Meuse-Argonne offensive from October 23 to November 11, 1918.

He returned from France on June 9, 1919, and was honorably discharged at Camp Dix, New Jersey, on June 17, 1919. At this time he resumed his profession as a mining engineer. In the spring of 1921 he entered business in Maine and is at present president of the Kennebec Wharf and Coal Company, Portland, Maine.

A number of interesting recommendations were made by Col. L. Kemper Williams, Inf-Res., the retiring president, among them the following:

"The preservation and development of the National Defense should be a continuing objective of this Association.

"National Defense Week should be observed yearly. Consideration should be given to whether the date should be changed to coincide with Army Day programs.

The development of all components of the Army, with emphasis on the Or-

ganized Reserve, is a paramount objective.

"The War Department has announced as its 'ideal' the training of every combat officer annually, with training for the staff at less frequent intervals. Your national officers have been cooperating wholeheartedly with the War Department toward realizing this 'ideal' objective. It is recommended that this convention go strongly on record in support of this program.

"It is recommended that the convention instruct its national officers to push legislation without delay enunciating the policy of parity between the civilian components in matters of legislation governing the training of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the appropriations necessary to bring it about.

"That the War Department be respectfully requested to take the necessary steps in regard to the matter of bringing about compatibility between age and war assignment in promulgating policies governing training of officers of the Officers' Reserve Corps. It is further requested that any measures found necessary be taken with due regard for the service rendered by those adversely affected.

"That the recently adopted policy of encouraging young high school graduates to maintain their interest in military matters while waiting to qualify for commission in the ORC, be made a continuing objective of the Association."

Training of Reserves

Major Gen. Johnson Hagood, USA, commanding general of the 8th Corps Area, and the Third Army, speaking recently before the Reserve Officers Association convention in Memphis, Tenn., stressed the importance of training reserve officers for their war-time duties.

"In its final analysis," General Hagood said, "the problem of National Defense resolves itself into the Problem of Reserve Divisions. To get there first with the most men! That spells the difference between defeat and victory.

"Preparation for war consists essentially of Training, Administration, and Supply.

"Each of these should be developed solely upon the basis of what would be best to do in time of war. Peace-time methods should be regarded as temporary expedients, carried as the footnotes in orders and regulations.

"Reserve officers cannot take their sand tables, their maps and their extension courses with them into the field.

"At the outbreak of war the Army would be confronted with three very definite and essentially different problems:

"a. The expansion of Regular Army companies to war strength by the addition of from 100 to 150 men to each existing company, and corresponding expansions in the National Guard.

"b. The bringing to life of inactive Regular Army battalions and regiments.

"c. The creation of Reserve divisions.

"These three problems, as a whole, would be broken up into three groups:

"First: Mobilization, which has been the basis of study by the Army General Staff for the past fifteen years, with splendid results.

"Second: Supply, which in its larger phase is being handled in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War.

"Third: Training, towards which little progress has been made in the past fifteen years.

"Training methods that have been developed throughout the years on a basis of a Regular Army three-year enlistment period are inapplicable to the conditions of war and have resulted in our sending soldiers to the front line trenches without being instructed in the use of their weapons.

"In the summer of 1918, we sent 200 thousand infantry replacements to France without telling them how to use their rifles. Fifteen days before the Armistice an infantry regiment of the Regular Army went into action with 738 men who never had fired a shot.

"For this particular phase of unpreparedness the Army must take the blame.

"To shoot, to march and to obey —

these are the essential qualities of a soldier. And as commander of the Third Field Army I am trying to develop methods by which these essentials can be taught in the shortest possible time.

"If we want to visualize America at war fighting single-handed against a powerful foe, we should look to the boys in Blue and Gray or to the Boers that fought the British.

"It will be hurry! hurry! hurry! Go as you are! Don't wait to be prepared.

"After war breaks out it will be impossible to consolidate into a few days or a few weeks, military training to which we have been accustomed to devote months and years. Therefore, we should practice our methods of rapid war-time training in time of peace.

"Our peace - time training schedules have contained hundreds, sometimes thousands, of references to textbooks, orders and memoranda that would not be available to trainees after war breaks out, or if available, would be too bulky to consult. Therefore, we should develop simple textbooks that we can carry in our pockets and that will give us all the essentials of training that can be absorbed by emergency officers and soldiers in their first ninety days.

"Our peace-time methods of target practice require long ranges far from habitations. Such ranges will not be available in the early stages of war. We should change these methods so as to use short ranges that can be rapidly constructed in the vicinity of barracks, armories and billets. There is no use to talk about small bores or gallery rifles, because they would not be available in war.

"The problem to be solved by the Regular Army and National Guard officer at the outbreak of war will be sufficiently difficult, but that to be solved by the Reserve officer will be infinitely more so.

"Every Reserve officer should ask himself, 'What shall I do if war breaks out today? What shall I do tomorrow? And what shall I do in the ninety days that follow?'

"In the Third Field Army we are trying to standardize the requirements of training for Reserve officers so that they may be prepared to march forward on M-Day. We do not think that Reserve officers should be drilled in the ranks as privates. Nor do we think that they should listen to General Staff lectures on the naval battle of Jutland.

"We want them to know the simple fundamentals of their particular arms, and we believe that with proper facilities for this instruction in time of peace they will command their respective units in the next war a thousand per cent better than they have been commanded in the past.

"The expansion of Regular Army units will be our simplest problem in time of war, and the Third Field Army is now practicing this with our ordinary run of recruits. A good corporal can make seven good replacements in ten days—better ones in thirty days. After that it is a question of experience.

"The creation of Reserve divisions will be our greatest difficulty. But I hope the time will come when we can give our Reserve officers a full complement of untrained men when they turn out for their periods of active duty.

"And now may I say a word about your association?

"The Officers Reserve Corps is the heart of the National Defense. The Reserve Officers Association is the flesh and blood that keeps that heart alive.

"I cannot hand out anything to a Reserve officer who does not belong to your association. With few exceptions, he is a lone wolf who is out for himself, and is more interested in his own welfare than he is in the welfare of the nation.

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THE U. S. NAVY



THE U. S. MARINE CORPS

Marines Compete for Trophies

During the entire week about 300 Marines from the Atlantic Coast stations have been busy down at Quantico trying to outshoot one another for several much-coveted trophies. The winners of these traditional trophies always get more favors than those who are less skilled. Several gold and silver medals have been passed out, too, along with a sprinkling of a few bronze ones to those less apt in handling the Springfield rifle and the Colt automatic pistol. The Marines are staunch believers in knowing how to handle these two weapons—they have to—as often their lives have been saved by knowing how to be cute in getting a beat on their man.

Much tone and pomp was added to the shooting on Tuesday by the visit of Capt. Ferdinando Casardi, Imperial Italian Navy, and Naval Attaché to the United States from Italy. Quite a pistol shot himself, Captain Casardi felt right at home among the cracking Colts, the disappearing targets, and the range lingo. He also made a friendly inspection of the various other activities at the base. He was particularly impressed with the enormous hangar being erected at the new aviation center, which will be called Turner Field, after the late Col. T. C. Turner, recently Chief of Marine Corps Aviation.

Two brothers, David and Douglas McDougal, sons of Brig. Gen. D. C. McDougal, USMC, Assistant to the Commandant, figure conspicuously in the shooting. Both of these Lieutenants are Washington boys, having attended Western High School. They both fired on their High School Rifle Team. David was captain of the Naval Academy Rifle Team in 1933, and Douglas was captain of the Rifle Team of the University of Michigan in 1933, and when these two teams competed Michigan won the match. They are both Distinguished Marksmen.

The following are the winners of the Marine Corps match with the rifle: Corp. L. E. Eastley, Parris Island, 560 out of 600.

Sgt. F. S. Hamrick, Parris Island, 558 out of 600.

Sgt. W. A. Easterling, Boston, Mass., 558 out of 600.

The following are the winners of the Marine Corps with the pistol:

Corp. S. J. Bartlett, Fleet Marine Force, 513 out of 600.

1st Lt. L. A. Hohn, Fleet Marine Force, 500 out of 600.

Sgt. S. T. Roberts, Fleet Marine Force, 500 out of 600.

The much-coveted Lauchheimer Trophy was won by Corp. S. J. Bartlett, 1049

out of a possible 1200, with Sgt. F. S. Hamrick second, 1048 out of 1200, and Pvt. 1st Class R. B. McMahon third, 1044 out of 1200.

In the Elliott Trophy Team Match the winners were the following:

Marine Barracks, Philadelphia, Pa., 1114 out of 1200.

Marine Barracks, Parris Island, 1106 out of 1200.

Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va., 1100 out of 1200.

Ask Bids On Naval Vessels

Proposals for the construction of twenty-four vessels of the Navy will be publicly opened in the Navy Department at noon Aug. 15, it was announced this week.

The vessels to be constructed under the 1934-1935 program will include:

One heavy cruiser, not to exceed 10,000 tons standard displacement, eight-inch guns. The keel of this vessel cannot be laid down until Jan. 1, 1935, under terms of the London Naval Treaty.

Three light cruisers, not to exceed 10,000 tons standard displacement, six-inch guns. These four cruisers were authorized by the building program, Act of Congress, Feb. 13, 1929. Funds for beginning their construction were included in the Naval Appropriation Bill for 1935.

Two heavy destroyers, not to exceed 1,850 tons, standard displacement.

Twelve light destroyers, not to exceed 1,500 tons standard displacement.

Six submarines, about 1,300 tons each. Funds for the construction of the twenty smaller vessels are to be provided from funds under the Public Works program. They were authorized by the Vinson-Trammell Bill, Act of Congress, March 27, 1934, which included the provision that "the first and each succeeding alternate vessel of each category . . . authorized by this Act, shall be constructed or manufactured in the Government navy yards, naval stations, naval gun factories, naval ordnance plants, or arsenals of the United States, except such material or parts as were not customarily manufactured in such Government plants prior to Feb. 13, 1929.

Provided further, That, if inconsistent with the public interest in any year, to have a vessel or vessels constructed as required above, the President may have such vessel or vessels built in a Government or private yard as he may direct."

Dental Officers of the Fleet

On the occasion of the visit of the United States Fleet to New York, the First and Second District Dental Societies of the State of New York on June 14th tendered a dinner to the dental officers of the Fleet and those on duty ashore in New York.

This dinner was held in the Salle Moderne of the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

The dinner was a most enjoyable affair attended by fifteen dental officers and a large representation from the two dental societies.

Dr. Alfred W. Walker, a member of the New York State Board of Dental Examiners, was toastmaster. Dr. Frederick Brophy, President of the First District Dental Society of New York (Manhattan) and Dr. G. Raymond Wells, President of the Second District Dental Society of New York (Brooklyn), gave addresses of welcome to the visiting dental officers.

The following dental officers responded for the Navy: Comdr. H. W. Blaisdell, Senior Dental Officer of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn; Lt. Comdr. R. C. Green, USS Lexington; Lt. Comdr. C. E. Morrow, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn; Lt. Comdr. P. W. Yelsley, USS Mississippi; Lt. Comdr. R. A. Berry, USS Maryland.

Other dental officers in attendance were: Lt. Comdr. A. H. Yando, USS New York; Lt. Comdr. A. H. Hetler, USS Saratoga; Lt. F. N. Ingersol, USS Argonne; Lt. E. B. Hoag, Navy Yard, Brooklyn; Lt. H. J. A. MacInnis, Naval Hospital, Brooklyn; Lt. (jg) C. F. Woodward, USS Memphis; Lt. (jg) W. D. Stanger, USS Salt Lake City; Lt. (jg) V. A. LeClair, USS Milwaukee; Lt. (jg) R. W. Wheelock, USS Cincinnati; Lt. (jg) R. M. Bear, USS Pensacola.

Submarine Cruise To Alaska

Submarine Division Twelve, composed of six fleet submarines, with the USS Holland, tender, and USS Ortolan, submarine rescue vessel, arrived at San Francisco from San Diego, California, July 3 on the first leg of a cruise to Alaskan and Hawaiian waters. Putting into Seattle, Wash., on July 12, the submarines will be joined by the USS Bushnell, flagship of the Commander of the Submarine Force, United States Fleet, Rear Adm. Cyrus W. Cole, USN.

The vessels are scheduled to arrive at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, on Aug. 11, and on Aug. 24th continue their cruise, arriving at Pearl Harbor, T. H., on Sept. 3. The submarine division will return to San Diego on Sept. 19, while the Bushnell will remain at Pearl Harbor, where Rear Admiral Cole will inspect the submarine base and other activities until Nov. 1.

The Bushnell is commanded by Comdr. Abel T. Bidwell, USN. The submarine division, commanded by Capt. Henry M. Jensen, USN, is composed of the USS Barracuda, Lt. Comdr. Bayard H. Colyear, USN, commanding; USS Narwhal, Lt. Comdr. Humbert W. Ziroll, USN, commanding; USS Bass, Lt. Charles D. Edmunds, USN, commanding; USS Bonita, Lt. Robert H. Smith, USN, commanding; USS Dolphin, Lt. Comdr. John B. Griggs, Jr., USN, commanding; USS Nautilus, Lt. Paul R. Glutting, USN, commanding; USS Holland, submarine tender, Capt. Lemuel M. Stevens, USN, commanding; USS Ortolan, submarine rescue vessel, Lt. Frederick J. Eckhoff, USN, commanding.

The Bushnell and Submarine Division 12 participated in fleet maneuvers during the spring, and upon completion of the fleet problem in the Caribbean area, returned to the west coast to prepare for this cruise.

The following itinerary for the cruise has been approved and the commanding officer has been authorized to adjust the dates specified as necessary to allow for delays on account of fog which is so prevalent in the Alaskan area during this season.

Arrive	Seattle	Depart
July 12	Seattle	July 19
July 21	Ketchikan	July 23
July 24	Sitka	July 26
July 27	Juneau	July 30
August 1	Cordova	August 3
August 4	Seward	August 6
August 7	Kodiak	August 8
August 11	Dutch Harbor	August 24
Sept. 3	Pearl Harbor	Sept. 10
Sept. 19	San Diego	

Navy Transport Sailings

USS Chaumont—Leave Manila July 12; arrive Guam July 18, leave July 19; arrive Honolulu July 29, leave July 30; arrive San Francisco Aug. 7, leave Aug. 17; arrive San Pedro Aug. 19, leave Aug. 20; arrive San Diego Aug. 21, leave Aug. 22.

USS Henderson—Leave Canal Zone July 10; arrive San Diego July 21, leave July 23; arrive San Pedro July 24, leave July 25; arrive San Francisco July 27, leave Aug. 10; arrive Honolulu Aug. 18, leave Aug. 21.

USMC Selection Board To Report

The senior Marine Corps selection board, which has been considering the records of colonels, lieutenant colonels and majors, for promotion, is ready to report.

After long sessions through the heat of the past twelve days, the group of six general officers have decided on the names of two colonels, 11 lieutenant colonels and 53 majors to be placed on the promotion list for advancement to the next higher grade. When their findings will be made public, however, is somewhat doubtful. President Roosevelt must first approve the slate, and he is on the high-seas. It is expected that as soon as the report goes through the Judge Advocate General's Office and to the Secretary, it will be dispatched to him. There has been some talk of asking radio approval from the President, but this is frowned upon by some of higher-ups at the Department.

The junior board will probably be in session for another week. It has many more records to go over than the senior board and more selections to make.

Examinations for the second lieutenants who are due for promotion as a result of the new bill, will be put through within the next month. It will be another week before the medical records are sent out and physical examinations conducted. After that the Examining Board must pass on the officers' records as to professional and moral fitness. No professional examinations will be held, passage of the examination for permanent commission and diplomas from service schools being accepted in lieu thereof.

Coast Guard News

Rear Adm. H. G. Hamlet, Commandant of the Coast Guard, has started on an inspection trip of Coast Guard activities in Alaska and the West Coast. He sailed from Seattle on the Coast Guard cutter Chelan, July 4th.

His inspection trip will carry him as far north as Unalaska, Alaska, which port serves as the base of the Coast Guard vessels assigned to Alaska and Bering Sea waters during the summer season. Operating in Alaskan waters at the present time are the cutters Northland, Tallapoosa, Shoshone, Haida, and patrol boats Bonham and Ewing.

Although this will be the first inspection tour of Admiral Hamlet to this region since his appointment as Commandant in 1932, earlier in his service career he spent several tours of duty in Alaskan and Bering Sea waters. The Commandant will return to the West Coast the latter part of July aboard the Coast Guard cutter Haida which is to be relieved by the Chelan.

Admiral Hamlet, on June 29 authorized the Commander, International Service of Ice Patrol in the North Atlantic, to discontinue the Ice Patrol for the season of 1934. This action was taken after the Ice Patrol vessels had made a careful survey of ice conditions, direction and speed of currents, and water temperatures in the Grand Banks area, as a result of which it is believed that ice no longer constitutes a serious menace in the North Atlantic south of Newfoundland.

The Ice Patrol this season was inaugurated on April 17, and has been carried on by the Coast Guard cutters Mendota, and Pontchartrain, and the patrol boat General Greene. The two former named vessels will return to their regular stations at Norfolk, Va., and the General Greene is now preparing to make a northern oceanographic cruise in the waters between Labrador and Greenland in furtherance of a study of ice conditions in the North Atlantic, upon the conclusion of which she will return to Woods Hole, Mass.

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Rep. Oliver To Head Committee

(Continued from First Page)

which drafted the 1922 Pay Act, Representative Oliver at that time opposed the bill and now advocates its revision. He favors simplification of the pay system along the lines advocated in the Navy Department last Fall,—pay based on rank. At that time, it will be recalled, a study of the pay situation was made for the Secretary of the Navy.

Representative Oliver was a member of the congressional party which made the trip on the USS Henderson from Hampton Roads, Va., to the West Coast last Summer. During this trip the proposed new system was explained to the Senators and Representatives by the late Comdr. Robert H. Skelton, USN. Members of the party, much interested in situation portrayed by Commander Skelton, asked Congressman Oliver for a discussion as to how the present pay law was made into law. In a history of the trip which Representative Oliver prepared later, he complied with this request.

"You have requested, in connection with Commander Skelton's address, a brief history of the Pay Bill of 1922," he said, "which he so well analyzed and discussed. Senator Byrnes (Sen. James F. Byrnes of S. C., who was also a member of the Henderson party) and I were members of the committee that reported this legislation and I recall that Senator Byrnes was at first in full agreement with me that the bill as suggested was unwise, but later, when the committee was assured that officers in all of the services affected, including the National Guard, gave full approval to the bill and desired its passage in the form proposed, and when further assurance was given the committee that the suggested bill, if passed, would take from the Treasury less money than would be required to meet the then existing regular pay, plus the temporary pay of officers in these services, a large majority of the committee submitted a favorable report thereon, which made sure its passage through the House and Senate. A minority report was filed by me and reference to that report will disclose that the inequities, injustices, and discriminations to which Commander Skelton has called attention were emphasized in such report.

"In 1928, another Joint Committee was appointed, of which I was a member, to consider and rewrite the Pay Bill for these services. The committee wrote a letter to all of the services affected, requesting them to submit the draft of a bill which would be satisfactory to the services, together with such comments on the '22 Pay Bill as they might desire to make. A copy of this letter was forwarded to the President, who directed the services to supply the information called for by the committee.

"It may be interesting to here note that, in the reply submitted by the services, the Pay Bill of '22 was severely criticized and condemned and the very injustices and discriminations to which Commander Skelton referred were emphasized. In other words, the services that wrote the Pay Bill of '22 condemned it in '28.

"Now, with this as a prelude, it may be interesting to know some of the facts that entered into the framing of this bill. In order that adequate funds could be had to grant benefits to officers then in the service and at the same time keep faith with the promise given Congress that the bill would take less money from the Treasury than if the existing and temporary laws relative to pay were continued would. The bill as drawn removed the \$1,000.00 limitation on longevity pay for lieutenant commanders, commanders, and captains in the Navy, and in the corresponding grades of the other services, and, while I think this was proper, yet it should be noted that this substantially increased the active and retirement pay of such officers.

"Prior to the enactment of this bill, service had only counted to increase longevity pay, but under the bill as proposed, all kinds of service—commission, constructive, or gift—now serve to elevate to the next pay grade, after the

lapse of the time period, to which Commander Skelton referred.

"This, it will be further noted, furnished another substantial increase to many officers who could claim credit for other than commission service.

"Thus it became necessary to search for funds so that these increases might be provided and at the same time the promise kept that the new bill would impose less burden on the Treasury.

"From what sources would this pool fund come?

"First the pay of the ensign was reduced, next the unmarried officer without dependents was penalized and since these reductions furnished insufficient funds to meet the increases provided for in the bill, the pay of the enlisted personnel in Army and Navy was reduced approximately \$12.50 a month. It should be here remarked that officers in both of these services had been instrumental in securing an increase in the pay of the enlisted personnel a short time prior thereto.

"It is well to remember also that at the time the Pay Bill was written in '22 the enlisted personnel in both Army and Navy was larger and a reduction of \$12.50 per month in their pay mounted well into the millions.

"After the pool fund was thus provided for, in order to keep the promise not to take from the Treasury more than existing laws, if continued, would, the limitation of \$7,200.00 was placed on the pay and allowances for captains, commanders, and lieutenant commanders, to which Commander Skelton also called attention.

"To summarize, the Pay Bill of '22 provided a pay schedule for officers then in the service substantially different and better from the schedule provided for the pay of officers commissioned after July 1, 1922. No officer commissioned after this date could take into account anything but commission service.

"Any fair consideration of the matters to which Commander Skelton has called attention must suggest the importance of passing a simplified Pay Bill providing a fair and just compensation for officers according to rank and grade. Selfishness too often asserts itself in important places. It should always be remembered that, when you provide for the compensation of officers and enlisted personnel of our Army and Navy, two absolutely indispensable and continuing services, no justification can be offered for any bill that provides arbitrarily a higher schedule of pay for those in the service prior to a certain date, and a lower and essentially different schedule of pay for those commissioned thereafter."

Tribute To General Chrisman

An honor unique in the annals of western educational institutions, was conferred upon Brig. Gen. Edward R. Chrisman, USA-Ret, when a large oil portrait of him was dedicated and unveiled in the foyer of the Memorial Gymnasium, at the University of Idaho, recently, before a large body of alumni, students, and long time friends.

The painting, by Miss Irene Cope, former Idaho student, was conceived of by the thousands of alumni and students as a token of their love for General Chrisman, and appreciation of his untiring efforts in aiding the development of the University, which during his forty years contact with it, he has seen grow from a school of one unfinished building with a very few instructors, when he joined it in 1894, to its present position of one of the great educational institutions of the west, with over 200 instructors.

Also coming as a surprise to General Chrisman, and as a fitting tribute from the War Department, was the award of the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action at the battle of San Juan Hill, July 1, 1898, while a 1st Lieutenant of Company "A", 6th Infantry. The medal was presented by Dr. M. G. Neals, President of the University of Idaho, in behalf of the War Department.

In July 1932, when all retired officers were placed on the inactive list, General Chrisman was designated as Comman-

dant of Cadets and Lecturer in Military Science, by the Board of Regents of the University, in order that his long and distinguished service to the University and the State of Idaho could be continued.

Admiral Leahy Returns Mace

By direction of the President of the United States, the mace of the Parliament of Upper Canada, or Ontario, which was taken during the War of 1812, and which has been in the custody of the United States Navy for over 120 years, has been returned to the Canadian Government.

Rear Adm. William D. Leahy, USN, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, accompanied by his aide, Lt. Comdr. Ernest H. Von Helmburg, USN, made the presentation to the Canadian Government at Toronto, and attended the unveiling of a monument erected by the United States Daughters of 1812 in memory of General Pike and others of the United States forces who were killed in action during that war.

The mace was presented to the Secretary of the Navy by Commodore Isaac Chauncey, USN, in 1813, and has been preserved in the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

General Parker Visits Indo-China

Manila, P. I.—Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, Commanding General of the Philippine Department, returned to Manila recently after a three weeks visit to French Indo-China and Hongkong.

General Parker sailed from Manila for Saigon, Indo-China, aboard the USS "Canopus." While in Saigon he was the guest of Acting Governor Graffuel.

General Parker went by airplane to Angkor Vat, where he visited the famous ruins there. After his return to Saigon from Angkor Vat, he motored to Hanoi, the capital of Tongking, and spent four days there in sightseeing and renewing old acquaintanceships.

From Hanoi, General Parker went on to Hongkong, where he was the guest of U. S. Consul General Douglas Jenkins.

General Parker commented favorably upon the reception accorded him during his trip.

Other Army officers who visited Indo-China and Hongkong at the same time were: Col. H. S. Kerrick, CAC, Maj. J. C. Wyeth, FA, Maj. J. L. Tupper, Inf., Capt. J. E. Dahlquist, Inf., Capt. A. J. Tonnart, Inf., Capt. E. V. Edmle, Inf., Capt. J. J. Nealon, Inf., Capt. J. D. Carter, PS (Inf.), Capt. W. Tarkington, FA, Capt. S. R. Haven, DC, Lt. E. B. Sebrer, Inf., Lt. H. T. Turnbull, CAC, Lt. C. F. Burbach, FA, Lt. L. W. Johnston, AC, Lt. O. H. Kyster, Jr., Inf., Lt. J. T. Darrah, CAC.

Retire PS

Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P. I.—Col. H. C. Price, commanding the 57th Inf. (PS), announces the retirement of the following enlisted men: 1st Sgt. Gregorio Soliven, Co. D; 1st Sgt. Eugenio Sulng, Co. E; 1st Sgt. Fortunato Tero, Co. G; Staff Sgt. Cesario Rufio, Service Co.; Sgt. Faustino Borromeo, Co. C; Corp. Felipe Adibincula, Co. I; Pvt. 1st Class Leon Anteola, Co. F.

Win Navy Gunnery Awards

Announcement was made by the Navy Department recently that the USS J. D. Edwards, commanded by Comdr. R. H. Booth, USN, had won the Gunnery Competition for the destroyer class for the year 1933-34, and will be awarded the White E.

Second place honors go to the Borie, commanded by Lt. Comdr. K. R. Shears, USN. The Borie will receive the Red E pennant. The USS Ramsay, commanded by Lt. Comdr. R. H. Roberts, won the Gunnery Competition for the light mine layer class and will receive the White E. The Breese, commanded by Lt. Comdr. Seabury Cook, USN, was second among the light mine layers.

The mine sweeper Bittern, commanded

by Lt. V. L. Pottle, USN, stood one in the Gunnery Competition of its class.

Standings of the rest of the destroyers in the competition were announced as follows:

3. Whipple, Lt. Comdr. J. H. Jenkins.
4. Buchanan, Lt. Comdr. T. E. Chandler.

5. Roper, Lt. Comdr. A. D. Mayer.
6. Litchfield, Lt. Comdr. C. T. Joy.
7. Hovey, Comdr. E. L. Woodside.
8. Barker, Comdr. P. Buchanan.
9. Hale, Lt. Comdr. D. Browne.
10. Wickes, Lt. Comdr. R. U. Hyde.
* Lt. Comdr. D. D. Dupre commanded Buchanan the first part of the year.

Unauthorized Funds

Ft. Hayes, Ohio—Maj. Gen. Albert J. Bowley, Commanding General of the Fifth Corps Area, has issued the following circular:

"1. The maintenance of unauthorized funds by military personnel on duty in this corps area is prohibited. So called 'slush funds' will not be maintained.

"2. Pertinent Army and Corps Area Regulations and instructions will be adhered to in the establishment and operation of all unit and other funds. All funds maintained will be made the subject of the regular and periodic audit and inspection.

"3. Attention is directed to AR 210-50 and where applicable to pamphlet 'CCC Unit Funds, including Post Exchanges,' Headquarters Fifth Corps Area, Oct. 15, 1933."

College Rifle Champions

Baton Rouge, La.—Efforts of six years were rewarded when the championship medals of the National Rifle Matches were pinned on the lapels of the Louisiana State University Varsity Rifle Team at the 1934 graduation ceremonies.

The team was designated by the War Department as 1934 National Rifle Champions, their score being 7807 out of a possible 8,000 to Cornell's 7791.

Capt. Francis G. Brink, Inf., USA, who had just been detailed to the L. S. U. staff and who had won recognition as a marksman in army teams, played a major part in helping the cadet team fulfill its stated aim to become the foremost marksmen in the country through his efforts as team coach. Karl Shafer, formerly of Reading, Pa., now of Baton Rouge, captained the victorious team.

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its interests will be absolute. Its interests will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments.—From Vol. I, No. 1, of The Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1863.

SATURDAY, JULY 7, 1934

"If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it.—GEORGE WASHINGTON.

THE REASON WHY CONGRESS has refused to grant promotion reform to the Army is the past inability of the Service to agree upon a plan. The reason why Congress has granted promotion reform to the Navy and the Marine Corps is because those Services agreed upon plans. Both Houses are cognizant of conditions in the Army, both realize that the existing promotion system is unjust and unsatisfactory and both are anxious to develop a proper remedy. But with the Army itself divided, with attacks upon every proposal submitted either by the Chief of Staff or by a group, or by Senators and Congressmen themselves, it has proved impossible to make legislative progress. During the past session, we have seen a War Department proposal disapproved by the Bureau of the Budget, and a House Military Committee unwilling to initiate consideration of the matter because it felt promotion ought not to be granted in the case of officers mentioned in rumors of suspicious conduct. Aside from the injustice to the great mass of honorable men who could not remotely have been connected with the circumstances under the Committee's microscope, there also was the attitude of the Committee that it was useless to attempt to devise a plan of promotion reform when a portion of the Army itself would not accept it. Fully understanding the point of view of the Committee, and indeed of Congress as a whole, General MacArthur has now moved to produce unanimity in the Army and to show the country and Congress that it is able to agree upon a plan of reform which will be acceptable to all though perhaps not entirely satisfactory to many. In other words, to obtain this legislation so important for a more contented Army, individuals must abandon an attitude of intransigence and seek to harmonize their conflicting convictions. This does not mean they should withhold expression of their ideas. On the other hand, it is of the highest importance that they should express them, for an analysis by the General Council will establish the fundamentals upon which there is agreement and narrow the differences perhaps to principles and certainly to details toward which the brains of the Army can be directed for adjustment. In cooperation with the General Council, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will maintain an open forum, so that a proposal put forth by an officer may be subjected to discussion and criticism by his fellows. What General MacArthur is seeking is to have the Army itself devise its own plan of promotion reform, a democratic procedure to which the Service undoubtedly will respond and thus demonstrate anew its capacity to solve effectively its own problems.

THE NATION'S CONFIDENCE in the House Military Committee undoubtedly has been shaken as a result of the more recent developments in connection with the investigation into Army procurement contracts. In its preliminary report on the Air Corps, a subcommittee charged Major General Foulis with "dishonesty," and when the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL demanded a retraction the Acting Chairman belatedly admitted that this officer had perpetrated no dishonest or even selfish act, that the "dishonesty" related to the form of his testimony before the subcommittee, and that his procurement policy was based upon an interpretation of the law made by him in good faith. Also, as developed, an unjust and unwarranted atmosphere of suspicion was thrown around the motor contracts awarded to the Chevrolet Motor Company, and officers were charged with buying machines at a discount. But now it appears there was nothing unusual about such discounts, that anyone could have gotten them, that the system of preparation of specifications contained so many checks and balances that fraud would be impossible, that restrictions imposed by the War Department prevented certain bidders from getting the contracts, and that the policy of the President and the NRA were responsible for the higher prices which the government paid for the machines bought. It is an indication of the calibre of men on the Military Committee that once aware of the wrong done to General Foulis that as far as possible they acted to repair it. It is presumed they will do likewise in the case of the officers who bought cars at a discount, cars, by the way, which are devoted largely to the transaction of their official business. Already the Committee members have indicated they will extend their inquiry into the NRA practices of insisting on higher prices, which, naturally, applies to supplies purchased by the Government. What we would like to impress upon the Committee is that the reports and rumors which emanate from its sessions are apt to destroy the reputation of officers innocent of any wrongdoing, and to damage business houses which are valuable in pressing the processes of recovery, in restoring employment and in paying taxes. With regard to any one shown to have been guilty of misconduct, the Army would be the first to insist upon punishment. But we reiterate that great care should be shown in preventing misstatements in reports or the circulation of rumors which have no foundation in fact but which produce an erroneous impression of the high moral character enjoyed by officers of the Army.

THE INJUSTICE DONE THE NAVY PERSONNEL by the PWA painting which was denounced by Rear Admiral Rodman is best shown, perhaps, by the conduct of the sailors granted liberty at the various ports of the Atlantic Coast to which ships were assigned from the Fleet for participation in Fourth of July celebrations. New York had its experience with the personnel of the Fleet after the Presidential review, and the Mayor and Police Commissioner of Gotham were loud in their praises of the behavior of officers and men. Like commendation from Mayors and police officials has come to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL from the ports since visited by the ships. Those who do not know the Navy, who are ignorant of the care with which Chaplains and other officers guard the morals of those in their charge, are prone to accept at face value such abortions of naval life as the CCC artist portrayed. The most effective answer to slander is behavior which is above reproach, and that has been manifested by the Fleet since its arrival in Atlantic waters.

Service Humor

Quick Reply

As the Northampton nosed her way into Baltimore's harbor, the ship's band, stationed on the after deck, began serenading the city, playing the municipal anthem, "Baltimore, Our Baltimore," and completing the program with the ever-famous "How Dry I Am."

As the tune ended a downpour of rain drenched the ship. A sailor turned to Frederick R. Huber, municipal director of music, a guest on the trip from Hampton Roads of Lt. Alfred J. Bolton, aide and flag lieutenant, and said, "It doesn't take them long to answer your prayer in this town, does it?"—*Baltimore Sun*.

Difficulties

Two old settlers sat smoking in a cabin far away in the backwoods. No woman's hand desecrated that domain, and grime reigned supreme and triumphant. The conversation drifted from politics to cooking. "Yaas," said the elder of the two, with a drawl, "I did get one of them there cook-books wunst, but I never could do nothin' with it."

"What was the hitch?" inquired the other.

"Well, every one of those receipts began the same, with the same words, 'Take a clean dish—' and I could never git no further."—*Exchange*.

Prove It

Midnight came, but he was still talking.

"My boss says," he went on, "I have lots of git-up-an'-git."

"Let's see some of it," she said.—*N. Y. Natl. Guardsman*.

Camps Are Coming!

Now that camp time is approaching, it might not be amiss to caution the unwary, hence here is a little free advice for the rookie at camp:

1. A skirmish line does not come in balls.
2. The reveille gun report is not filed at Regimental Headquarters.
3. Chevron polish is not issued at the supply tent.
4. Sgt. Domes will not issue you a pistol bayonet.
5. Supply sergeants will no longer issue red lamp oil!
6. Muzzle velocity does not come in bottles.
7. Windage is no longer put in cans.
8. When sent for two yards of elevation, go a roundabout way to your tent and go to sleep!

In cases not covered by above, use caution!—*The Iowa Guardsman*.

Important

A local citizen burst into the office of a railroad official and demanded:

"I want you to give orders that the engineer of the express that passes through Elm Grove at 11:15 be forbidden to blow the whistle on Sunday mornings."

The railroad official retorted: "Why, that's impossible. What leads you to make such an unreasonable request?"

"Well, our preacher preaches until he hears the train whistle blow—and that confounded express was 35 minutes late last Sunday."—*Camp Skokie Valley Review*.

ASK THE JOURNAL

SEND your queries to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL QUESTION EDITOR and an answer will be given in this column as soon as possible after receipt.

X. Y. Z.—Although the Adjutant General's Office will not compute the official amount of double time allowed to a member of the Service, except upon official application by the man himself for retirement, we are able to inform you that all time spent in China, Cuba, Guam, Alaska, Panama, and the Philippine Islands on enlistments entered into before August 24, 1912, counts as double time and for actual service in Puerto Rico before April 23, 1904. Only time spent ashore in those countries is computed.

D. D. F.—The Office of the Quartermaster General informs us that you are No. 7 on the eligible list for promotion to the grade of staff sergeant, (Supply), Quartermaster Corps. Your promotion date can not be forecast at the present time.

G. B. S.—The Office of the Quartermaster General informs us that you are now No. 1 on the eligible list for promotion to the grade of staff sergeant, School for Bakers and Cooks.

H. B.—The Office of the Quartermaster General informs us that you are No. 1 on the list for promotion to the grade of Staff Sergeant, Remount Service, QMC.

IN THE JOURNAL

10 Years Ago

The 12th Infantry Brigade, under command of Brig. Gen. G. V. H. Moseley, will stage battle maneuvers at Camp Custer on July 7, which will be featured by tank drives and airplane attacks.

20 Years Ago

By the retirements resulting from the report of the Navy "Plucking Board," the following officers stand at the head of their respective grades: Lt. Cmdr. Thomas T. Craven, Lt. Harry A. Baldrige and Lt. (jg) Irving H. Mayfield.

30 Years Ago

The Marine Corps rifle team is now at Creedmoor, Long Island, preparing for the Ft. Riley shoot. Maj. Rufus H. Lane, Assistant Adjutant and Inspector, is in charge of the team. 1st Lt. Frank E. Evans will report there on Tuesday to captain the team, and 1st Lt. Douglas C. McDougall, who has just returned from duty at Seoul, Korea, will join the team early in July.

50 Years Ago

The Secretary of the Navy has approved the report of a special board, which recommended the establishment of a Naval War School at Newport, R. I.

70 Years Ago

Another week of general activity finds the campaign in Virginia in much the same state as before, the Army still lying in the neighborhood of Petersburg, after making several unsuccessful tries at breaking through the enemy's lines.

War Department
Organized Reserves

OFFICIAL ORDERS

Navy Dept.
Marine Corps

ARMY ORDERS

QUARTERMASTER CORPS

MAJ. GEN. LOUIS H. BASH, The QMG.
Capt. Edward Eccles, report to retiring board, Hq. 9th Corps Area, Pres. of S. F., Calif., for examination.
1st Lt. Newman H. Cherry, report to Letterman General Hospital for treatment.
Lt. Col. Joseph L. Topham, Kansas City, Mo., will proceed to his home, await retirement.
Capt. William R. Buckley, from Washington, D. C., to Philippine Dept.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. R. U. PATTERSON, The SG.

Medical Corps

Capt. Silas B. Hays, from Hawaiian Dept., to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Richard L. Daniel, from Army and Navy General Hospital, to Hawaiian Dept.
Col. James M. Phalen, from Baltimore, Md., to Ft. Slocum, N. Y.
Maj. Herbert B. Montgomery, New York City, will proceed to his home, await retirement.
Maj. Joseph A. Mendelson, Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., report to retiring board, Denver, Colo., for examination.

Dental Corps

The promotion of Maj. Raymond W. Pearson the grade of lieutenant colonel, with rank from June 30, 1934, is announced.

Veterinary Corps

Lt. Col. Alfred L. Mason, from Panama Canal Dept., to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.
Previous order relating to Maj. James L. Barringer amended to read: from Panama Canal Dept., to Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.
Maj. Arthur D. Martin, from Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., to Panama Canal Dept.
Col. Andrew E. Donovan, report to retiring board, Governors Island, for examination.

Medical Administrative Corps

Capt. Richard H. McElwain, from Ft. Benning, Ga., to El Paso, Tex.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

MAJ. GEN. FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, The C. of F.

Previous order relating to 1st Lt. Alexander H. Perwein is amended to assign him to the 2nd Inf., Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
Maj. Stephen R. Beard, from duty as property auditor, Philadelphia, Pa., to duty as finance officer, Philadelphia.
Maj. Charles F. Eddy, from Philadelphia, Pa., to Ft. McPherson, Ga., for duty as finance officer, relieving Maj. Edwin F. Ely.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD M. MARKHAM, The C. of E.

Capt. Horace L. Porter, from New York City, to Panama Canal Dept.
1st Lt. Charles D. Curran, from Ft. Humphreys, Va., to Panama Canal Dept.
Capt. Robert H. Elliott, from Washington, D. C., to 13th Engineers, Ft. Humphreys, Va.
The appointment of Capt. Gerald A. Counts as professor of physics at the U. S. Military Academy is announced.

CAVALRY

MAJ. GEN. LEON B. KROMER, The C. of Cav.

Capt. Ernest A. Williams, from Ft. Brown, Tex., to Philippine Dept.
Col. Rowland B. Ellis, Hartford, Conn., will proceed to his home, await retirement.

FIELD ARTILLERY

MAJ. GEN. UPTON BIRNIE, JR., The C. of FA.

1st Lt. Elton F. Hammond, from Panama Canal Dept., det. in Signal Corps, Governors Island, N. Y.
1st Lt. John B. Horton, from Ft. Sill, Okla., to 4th FA, Ft. Bragg, N. C.
Capt. Leon A. Despland, Jr., Marion, Ala., report to retiring board, Ft. McPherson, Ga., for examination.
Maj. Benjamin L. Carroll, from Salt Lake City, Utah, det. for duty with Org. Res., Portland, Ore.
Previous order relating to 1st Lt. John B. Horton is amended to relieve him from his present assignment at Ft. Sill, Okla., Aug. 20.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS

MAJ. GEN. WILLIAM F. HASE, The C. of CAC.

1st Lt. David Hottenstein, from Ft. Hancock, N. J., to Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
Col. Frederick W. Stopford, New York City, will proceed to his home, await retirement.
Previous order relating to 2nd Lt. Dana S. Alexander amended to read: from Panama Canal Dept., to 63rd Ca, Ft. MacArthur, Calif.

Capt. Benjamin F. Harmon, from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., to 13th CA, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.
Lt. Col. Robert P. Glassburn, from Ft. Monroe, Va., det. with Org. Res., St. Louis, Mo.

INFANTRY

MAJ. GEN. EDWARD CROFT, The C. of Inf.

Maj. Hayes A. Kromer, from Hartford, Conn., to London, Eng.
Maj. Alexander L. P. Johnson, from Ft. George G. Meade, Md., det. with Org. Res., Raleigh, N. C.
Col. Adolphe H. Huguet, from Hawaiian Dept., det. with Org. Res., Jackson, Miss.
Capt. John F. Hanley, from Ft. Devens, Mass., to 22nd Inf., Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
1st Lt. Edward C. Applegate, from Ft. Jay, N. Y., to 65th Inf., San Juan.
Col. Alexander J. Macnab, Jr., New York City, will proceed to his home, await retirement.

Maj. Guy G. Cowen, report to retiring board, Ft. Benning, Ga., for examination.
Lt. Col. G. Barrett Glover, Jr., Scranton, Pa., will proceed to his home, await retirement.

Capt. Norman D. Finley, from Ft. Howard, Md., to Missouri Nat'l Guard, St. Louis, Mo.

Lt. Col. James Nadal, Little Rock, Ark., will proceed to his home, await retirement.
Maj. Myron G. Browne, East St. Louis, Ill., report to retiring board, Chicago, for examination.

1st Lt. Vera H. Wiseman, from Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., to Ft. Benning, Ga.
Capt. Elliott R. Thorpe, from Ft. Adams, R. I., to Ohio Nat'l Guard, Cleveland, Ohio.

Capt. Frederic B. Winers, Camp Bullis, Tex., report to retiring board, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., for examination.

Capt. Grover C. Rippetoe, Ft. Williams, Me., will proceed to his home, await retirement.

Maj. Carl A. Bishop, Lincoln, Neb., will proceed to his home, await retirement.
1st Lt. David S. McLean, from Washington, D. C., to West Point, N. Y.

Maj. Burr P. Irwin, from 65th Inf., San Juan, Puerto Rico to Puerto Rico Nat'l Guard, San Juan.

Maj. Erskine S. Dollarhide, from Des Moines, Iowa, to 17th Inf., Ft. Crook, Neb.
Maj. Kenneth F. Hanst, from Ft. Crook, Neb., to Des Moines, Iowa.

Lt. Col. Irving J. Phillipson, relieved for det. as member of GSC, Washington, D. C., and will report to commanding general Army group, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Col. Edward J. Moran, Los Angeles, Calif., will proceed to William Beaumont General Hospital, El Paso, Tex., for treatment.

AIR CORPS

MAJ. GEN. BENJAMIN D. FOULOIS, The C. of AC.

2nd Lt. Samuel V. Stephenson, from Chanute Fld., Rantoul, Ill., to Air Corps Technical School.

The following officers from station indicated to Chanute Fld., Rantoul, Ill.: 1st Lt. Donald W. Norwood, Randolph Fld., Tex.; 2nd Lt. Roy T. Wright, Langley Fld., Hampton, Va.; 1st Lt. Hilbert M. Wittkop, Barksdale Fld., La.; 2nd Lt. Albert Boyd, Kelly Fld., Tex.; 2nd Lt. Maurice C. Bisson, Langley Fld., Hampton, Va.; 2nd Lt. Sam W. Cheyney, Ft. Riley, Kans.; 2nd Lt. Daniel W. Jenkins, Ft. Crockett, Tex.; 2nd Lt. George F. Kinkle, Randolph Fld., Tex.; 2nd Lt. Louis E. Massie, Ft. Riley, Kans.; 2nd Lt. George F. McGuire, Selfridge Fld., Mt. Clemens, Mich.; 2nd Lt. John A. Samford, Kelly Fld., Tex.; 2nd Lt. Kingston E. Tibbetta, Randolph Fld., Tex.

2nd Lt. Jesse Anton, from Selfridge Fld., Mich., to Chicago, Ill.

1st Lt. Herbert W. Anderson, Chanute Fld., Ill., report to retiring board, Chicago, for examination.

Maj. William F. Volandt, from Washington, D. C., to Wright Fld., Ohio.

LEAVES

W. O. Mansfield Ferrell, 3 months, July 1.

W. O. Joseph F. Smolka, 2 months, July 5.

Col. Harry E. Comstock, QMC, 3 months, 2 days, June 29.

Lt. Col. William S. Fulton, CAC, 3 months, 2 days, June 29.

Maj. Arthur M. Hobbs, Jr., MC, 2 months, 22 days, July 8.

Maj. Neal C. Johnson, Inf., 1 month, 12 days, August 15.

1st Lt. John J. Earle, Jr., CAC, 2 months, 2 days, June 29.

1st Lt. Frank R. Loyd, Inf., 2 months, June 30.

Maj. Richard L. Creed, Cav., 2 months, July 1.

Capt. Abraham R. Ginsburgh, JAGD, 1 month, June 30.

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NAVY ORDERS

June 28, 1934

Comdr. Francis T. Chew, det. USS Texas in June; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.

Comdr. Raleigh C. Williams, det. as Prof. of Nav. Science and Tactics, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.; to USS Texas as exec. officer.

Lt. Anthony L. Davis, addl. duty as aerological officer Nav. Air Sta., Sunnyvale, Calif.

Lt. Austin K. Doyle, uncompleted portion desp. ors. April 23 revoked. To USS Idaho aviation unit.

Lt. Harold F. Flick, det. VT Sqdn. 2B in June; to VF Sqdn. 2B (USS Lexington).

Lt. John J. Jeklin, det. USS Vestal in August; to Instr. Finance and Supply School, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Francis E. Matthews, det. Flt. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., in June; to USS Henderson.

Lt. (jg) James J. Cunningham, det. USS Gilmer in August; to Instr. Finance and Supply School, Phila., Pa.

Lt. (jg) Thomas C. Green, addl. duty command USS Eagle 55.

Lt. (jg) Mell A. Peterson, det. USS New York about July 7; to c. f. o. USS Worden and on board when commissioned.

Ens. Garrett S. Coleman, to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. John Curry, det. USS Portland in June; to USS Salt Lake City.

Ens. John W. Crumpacker, det. USS Aaron Ward; to USS Evans.

Ens. Frank S. Fernald, to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Elliott L. James, Jr., to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Richard H. Lambert, det. USS Salt Lake City in June; to communication duty, Cruisers Setg. Force.

Ens. Frank D. Latta, det. USS Saratoga about June 11; to communication duty, Battle Force.

Ens. John N. Ogle, to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Richard L. Poor, to duty USS Chester.

Ens. James R. Reedy, to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Frank G. Tinker, to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Ralph M. Wilson, det. USS Louisville in June; to communication duty, Setg. Force.

Ens. Raymond P. Zimmerman, to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

June 29, 1934

Comdr. Robert S. Haggart, det. command USS Wm. B. Preston about Sept. 1; to duty as Comdr. Des. Div. 16.

Lt. Cdr. Otton R. Bennehoff, det. Retg. Trng. School, Nav. Trng. Sta., Norfolk, Va., on June 26; to Bu. Ord., Navy Dept. Uncompleted portion ors. Feb. 26 revoked.

Lt. Harry J. Lang, det. USS Holland in June; to USS Minneapolis.

Lt. Barnett T. Talbot, ors. April 19 revoked. Det. as Off. in Chge., Navy Retg. Sta., Troy, N. Y., about July 15; to Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. (jg) Robert C. Norman, det. 3rd Nav. Dist., in June; to Asiatic Station.

Ens. Dillon R. McMullen, to duty USS Astoria.

Ens. Lion T. Miles, det. USS Chicago about August 5; to communication duty, Cruisers Setg. Force.

Ens. Albert G. Pelling, to duty USS Pensacola.

Ens. Lewis L. Snider, to duty USS New York.

Lt. Comdr. Frederick R. Haselton (MC), Addl. duty Instr. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Walter F. J. Karbach (MC), det. Navy Retg. Sta., Kansas City, Mo.; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Lt. (jg) Herbert G. Shepler (MC), to trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Charles C. Bockey (DC), det. Subm. Base, Pearl Harbor, T. H., about August 10; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C.

Comdr. Frederick C. Bowerfind (SC), det. Flt. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., about August 31; to Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Lt. Comdr. Irwin D. Coyle (SC), addl. duty as trng. sqdn. supply officer, Trng. Sqdn., Setg. Force.

Lt. Comdr. William R. Parker (SC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Capt. George A. McKay (CFC), det. Bu. Y. & D., Navy Dept., about August 26; to duty as Public Works Officer, Nav. Oper. Base, San Diego, Calif., and addl. duty as Public Works Officer, 11th Nav. Dist.

Ch. Ross, Nils Anderson, ors. February 26 revoked. Carry out orders June 16.

Ch. Mach. Robert M. Haggard, det. USS Sandpiper; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Pay Clk. Henry G. Conrad, det. USS

Northampton about August 26; to duty Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H.

June 30, 1934

Capt. Charles C. Gill, ors. March 17 modified. To Nav. War College, Newport, R. I.; instead Nav. Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Comdr. George C. Hawkins, det. USS Medusa June 26; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Buell F. Brandt, det. 1st Brigade, U. S. Marines, Port au Prince, Haiti; to USS Pensacola.

Lt. Leon W. Johnson, det. VP Sqdn. 9F (USS Wright) in June; to Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Lt. Marion H. Kelley, det. as Nav. Insp. of Ord., Midvale Co., Phila., Pa., in August; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. Campbell H. Minckler, det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., in June; to duty as asst. Nav. Insp. of Ord., Ford Instrument Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

Lt. John A. Sedgwick, det. Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., about June 26; to home, relieved all active duty. Ors. March 7 revoked.

Lt. (jg) Paul L. Dudley, det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., in June; to duty as Insp. of Nav. Aircraft, Stearman Aircraft Co., Wichita, Kansas.

Lt. (jg) Thomas B. Klinkring, det. USS R-2; to USS Cuttlefish.

Ens. Porter F. Bedell, to duty USS Pennsylvania.

Ens. Allen C. Bell, det. USS Southard in June; to home, relieved all active duty.

Ens. Maurice B. Brown, to duty USS Louisville.

Ens. Paul D. Duke, to duty Nav. Air

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MARINE CORPS

July 2, 1934

Maj. Miles B. Thacher, AA&I, on July 3 detached Hdqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

Capt. Charles W. Henkle, detailed as an Assistant Quartermaster.

Capt. Roy C. Swink, about Aug. 15 detached Garde d'Halt to MB, Quantico, Va., to report not later than Aug. 29.

2nd Lt. Boeker C. Batterton, on completion of aviation training detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to Aircraft One, MB, Quantico, Va., Authorized delay one month enroute.

2nd Lt. Joseph H. Berry, on completion of aviation training detached NAS, Pensacola, Fla., to Aircraft Two, NAS, NOB, San Diego, Calif. Authorized delay one month enroute.

July 3, 1934

Capt. Jesse L. Perkins, on July 5 detached Hqrs. Marine Corps, Wash., D. C., to the Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va.

1st Lt. Andrew J. Mathieson, detached MD, NAS, Seattle, Wash., to MB, Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.

1st Lt. Adolph Zuber, on July 3 detached MB, Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

2nd Lt. Lester S. Hamel, on July 3 detached MB, Parris Island, S. C., to MB, Quantico, Va.

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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Army Promotion Study—The General Council's study of the Army promotion situation with a view to formulating a plan which will win the support of the majority of the Army will begin today, July 7. At that time Maj. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, president of the Council, will advise the members, who include all the Chiefs of Arms and Services, to make a study within their respective branches of the needs of their officers and of the methods of affording relief.

When these individual studies are completed they will be turned in to the General Council where summaries of them will be made and distributed to all the members. Copies also will be supplied to general officers of the Army. With these in hand an effort will be made to formulate a plan that will fulfill the objectives of each of the branches without hindering that of any other branch.

In this study considerable weight will be placed upon the views of the officers in the field and in that respect the letters sent to the JOURNAL's Promotion Forum, as announced on the first page of this issue of the JOURNAL, will be of great value.

Investigation of War Department—The House Military affairs investigating subcommittee slowed down its activities considerably this week with all of its members out of town with the exception of Representative Paul Kvale, of Minnesota.

Mr. Kvale had some executive conferences with automobile manufacturers' representatives making plans for future hearings. It was also announced that investigators for the committee are continuing their examination of official and private records, including bank accounts, pertaining to the alleged employment of Army officers by private business firms. It is said that the names of three officers have been involved so far in this inquiry.

Engineering Duty Only—The board to consider applications for assignment to engineering duty only under the Bureau of Engineering, will convene approximately Oct. 23, 1934, the Navy Department announced this week. All applications of officers for assignment to engineering duty only should be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and should be forwarded at such time as to arrive in the Bureau not later than Oct. 10, 1934.

The approved policy of the Department provides for the annual assignment of not more than five officers. In general, the assignment will be confined to lieutenant commanders. Applications are particularly desired from officers of the Naval Academy classes 1914 to 1919, inclusive. Officers of and above the rank of lieutenant are eligible to make application for this designation and their applications will receive consideration by the board.

The board will consider only those applications submitted through official channels, appended indorsements, the officers' records, and special letters from officers under whose direct supervision the applicant has served.

Army To Secure New Medical Officers—The War Department has announced dates for examinations to qualify candidates for appointment in the Medical, Dental, Veterinary and Medical Administrative Corps of the Medical Department to fill existing and anticipated vacancies in the respective Corps during the fiscal year 1935.

Approved applicants will be authorized to appear before local examining boards distributed throughout the United States on the following dates: Medical Corps, Sept. 24-28, 1934; Dental Corps, Oct. 1-5, 1934; Veterinary Corps, Oct. 8-12, 1934; Medical Administrative Corps, Oct. 15-20, 1934; all dates are inclusive.

The Medical Department has experienced an unusually large number of separations from the service during the past few months and the list of qualified candidates which resulted from examinations held during March and April has been exhausted in filling the vacancies created. It is estimated that there will be at least 51 vacancies in all Corps as of October 1, 1934.

All appointments as a result of the Fall examinations will be ordered to the Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, for the Basic Course of Instruction, January 1, 1935.

Applications for authority to take the examination for any of the Corps except the Medical Administrative Corps, should be forwarded direct to The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington, D. C. Applications for the latter Corps will be submitted through usual military channels in that such applicants are required by law to be enlisted men of the Medical Department.

The Navy League—The man who called President Herbert Hoover "abysmally ignorant" about the Navy and precipitated a row which, among other things, resulted in an upheaval within the Navy League of the United States, is still a storm-center in the League. Although he has not been president of that organization for more than a year, William Howard Gardiner remains potent in its inner circles, and is held responsible by many members for the League being unable, to date, to elect a new president.

At the recent meeting of the League, members were unable to agree on a new president. Mr. Gardiner had a candidate. The anti-Gardiner faction would not accept him, nor would any of them accept the office while Mr. Gardiner remained as a member of the League's executive committee. Neutral members did not want the post while the split continued. The retiring president, Nathaniel Mead Hubbard who stepped into the breach 15 months ago would not accept reelection. Nor would he let the meeting adjourn without a successor being chosen. Finally, Ogden Reid, publisher of the New York *Herald-Tribune*, and long a prominent member of the League, agreed to take over the post temporarily. Since then, efforts have been made to patch the differences, and secure the election of a nationally prominent man to take control.

Other officers chosen at the meeting include: Nelson Macy, first vice-president and treasurer; John Constable Moore, second vice-president; Mrs. Robert W. Kelly, third vice-president. The executive committee consists of: Mr. Reid, Mr. Macy, Mr. Moore, Mr. Hubbard, Mrs. Kelly, Capt. James P. Parker, and Mr. Gardiner.

Army Board on Purchases—The following officers have been detailed as members of a board of officers known as "The War Department Advisory Committee on Purchases," to act upon procurement problems submitted to it by The Assistant Secretary of War or by the chief of any bureau or division of the War Department:

Brig. Gen. William R. Gibson, Assistant to the Quartermaster General; Brig. Gen. Herman W. Schull, Assistant Chief of Ordnance; Lt. Col. Francis B. Wilby, CE; Lt. Col. Edgar C. Jones, MC; Lt. Col. Clyde L. Eastman, SC; Lt. Col. Charles K. Wing CAC, National Guard Bureau; Maj. Ralph E. Haines, CAC; Maj. Alfred L. Rockwood, CWS and Maj. Roy M. Jones, AC.

The following officers have been relieved as members of the War Department Advisory Committee on Purchases:

Maj. Gen. William H. Tschappat, Chief of Ordnance; Brig. Gen. Henry C. Whitehead, USA-Ret.; Col. A. Owen Seaman, QC; Col. John B. Huggins, MC; Col. Walter C. Baker, CWS, and Maj. Leslie MacDill, AC.

Shipment of Baggage by Express—Opinion of the Attorney General—The following extracts from an opinion rendered by the Attorney General to the Secretary of War under date of May 22, 1934, on the subject of shipments of officers' baggage by express, are being disseminated by the War Department for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"For your guidance in connection with the voucher submitted by * * * you request my opinion on the following questions:

"1. Has the Secretary of War authority to order the shipment by express at government expense of an officer's allowance of baggage on temporary change of station, as contemplated by par. 40a, AR 30-955, and par. 6b, AR 30-960?

"2. Has the Secretary of War authority to direct reimbursement of express charges paid by the officer himself on such a shipment under emergent circumstances in which a Government bill of lading is unavailable, as contemplated by par. 1b, AR 30-960?

"The statutes specifically authorizing the transportation of baggage of the Army are the annual appropriation acts. The pertinent part of the Army Appropriation Act of March 4, 1933 (47 Stat. 1578), reads as follows:

Army transportation. For transportation of the Army and its supplies; of authorized baggage * * * including packing and crating. * * *

Substantially, the same language has been included in Army appropriation acts for nearly one hundred years, and regulations governing the transportation of baggage by freight have been in effect for many years. Regulations authorizing transportation by express at Government expense in emergency cases of authorized change of station allowance baggage have been in effect since 1913. Throughout this period Congress by appropriation acts has appropriated funds to defray the expense of transporting the authorized baggage of the Army but has never placed therein a definition of the term 'authorized baggage' or any restrictions as to the mode of transporting such baggage; and I find no other statutes which circumscribe the discretion of the President or the Secretary of War to determine how the authorized baggage of the Army shall be transported. Under the circumstances, the conclusion is irresistible that Congress must have intended that the term 'authorized baggage' as used in the appropriation acts should be given the same meaning as that given to it by the Secretary of War in the Army Regulations.

"Under the provisions of the Act of March 1, 1875 (18 Stat. 337, sec. 16, Title 16, U.S.C., Supp. VII), the President is authorized to issue regulations for the government of the Army, and sec. 160, Title 5, U.S.C., provides that duties relative to the management of the military affairs shall be performed by the Secretary of War under the direction of the President. It has been held that rules and regulations promulgated by the Secretary of War and acts done by him are presumed to be the acts of the President. See *United States v. Eliason*, 16 Pet. 291.

"It follows that the determination as to the necessity of shipping authorized baggage by express is a matter which Congress has left exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Secretary of War and the President, and that the accounting officers must necessarily use your decision in any such case as a basis for auditing disbursements. 34 Ops. Atty. Gen. 162; 37 Id. 95; also Opinion Aug. 8, 1933, addressed to the Secretary of War.

"The above considerations apply with equal force to your second question. There is nothing in the appropriation act which prohibits reimbursement to an officer where in an emergency he has expended his personal funds to transport authorized baggage; and I find no other law which prohibits reimbursement in cases of this character. Since you have authority to direct shipment of authorized baggage at Government expense, it follows that you may ratify any shipment of such baggage made at the personal expense of an officer and direct reimbursement in any case where you find that it was impossible to ship it on a Government bill of lading; also in any case where shipment was made by express, where in your judgment the necessities of the case required such shipment.

"Your questions are, therefore, answered in the affirmative."

Procedure to Secure Recoupment of Procurement Authorizations—The following procedure to secure recoupment of procurement authorizations on account of transportation, commutation of rations, meals, lodgings, telegrams, and storage charges or transportation on baggage when collections have been made for the fiscal year 1935, has been announced by the War Department for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"1. When transportation is furnished an enlisted man under the conditions stated in paragraph 20b, AR 30-920, the officer issuing the transportation requests will note thereon, as the procurement authority to be charged, FD 1411 P 190-0023 A 085-5 and will, in addition to the other information required in the letter to the commanding officer, state this procurement authority as the one to be reimbursed by collection from the soldier.

"The remarks entered on the pay rolls, final statements, or individual pay vouchers, covering the charge against the enlisted man for transportation furnished will contain this procurement authority number.

"2. When commutation of rations has been paid or meals furnished to or on account of an enlisted man under circumstances which make him properly chargeable therewith, the voucher covering such payment will bear procurement authority number QM 6 P 3-0340 A 237-5, and the letter to the commanding officer will state this procurement authority as the one to be reimbursed by collection from the soldier. Action will then be taken by the soldier's commanding officer similar to that described in paragraph 1.

"3. When lodgings are furnished an enlisted man, in a nonduty status, being returned to his station, for which he is properly chargeable, the voucher covering such payment will bear procurement authority number QM 2700 P 11-1100 A 212-5 and the same action as set forth in paragraph 1 will be taken.

"4. When an obligation is incurred for telegrams or telephone messages under circumstances which make an enlisted man properly chargeable therewith, the voucher covering such payment will bear procurement authority number SC 5500 P 4-0500 A 541-5 and the same action as described in paragraph 1 will be taken.

"5. When it is necessary to pay storage charges or transportation on baggage of enlisted men under circumstances which make the enlisted man chargeable therewith, the voucher covering such payment will bear procurement authority number QM 1606 P 61-0700 A 211-5 and the same action as described in paragraph 1 will be taken.

"6. In the preparation of vouchers for payment under any of the above published procurement authorities, the statement required by paragraph 8b, AR 35-840, for supporting papers will be omitted."

Value of The Garrison Ration For The Fiscal Year 1935—The commutation value of the garrison ration for enlisted men of the Army, except the Philippine Scouts, for the fiscal year 1935 has been fixed at 35 cents per ration. The commutation value of the garrison ration for the Philippine Scouts for the fiscal year 1935 has been fixed at 15 cents per ration.

The foregoing values will be effective from July 1, 1934, and have application to the commutation of the money value of the ration due on account of furlough, but they will not apply to credits due organizations on rations and savings accounts.

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Army Orders

(Continued from Page 917)

1st Lt. William C. Hutt, QMC, 1 month, Aug. 1.
1st Lt. Roland Birn, AC, 1 month, 28 days, July 5.
Lt. Col. Resolve P. Palmer, AGD, 1 month, 25 days, July 6.
Col. Frank Geere, CAC, 2 months, 14 days, July 16.
Lt. Col. Emile V. Cutrer, Inf., 2 months, 25 days, July 3.
Maj. Richard L. Cave, FD, 1 month, 15 days, September 18.
Capt. Anderson H. Norton, Cav., 2 months, 25 days, July 3.
Maj. Philip H. Sherwood, Cav., 2 months, 25 days, July 3.
Capt. Samuel A. Greenwell, AGD, 3 months, July 5.
Capt. Harry F. Gardner, QMC, 2 months, 1 day, July 29.
Capt. Glenn H. Stough, CE, 2 months, 26 days, July 5.
Col. Lewis Brown, jr., Cav., 2 months, 26 days, July 5.
Col. Walter H. Smith, FA, 2 months, 26 days, July 5.
Maj. John P. Lucas, GSC, 1 month, August 1.
1st Lt. Merson L. Skinner, Inf., 1 month, July 28.
2nd Lt. David D. Graves, AC, 1 month, 15 days, July 18.
2nd Lt. Paul E. Shanahan, AC, 1 month, 15 days, August 1.
2nd Lt. Cecil Brooks, MAC, 2 months, 26 days, July 5.

PROMOTIONS

Quartermaster Corps

Lt. Col. Joseph F. Taulbee, to colonel, July 1.

Corps of Engineers

1st Lt. John J. Powers, to captain, July 1.

Signal Corps

Maj. Roy H. Coles, to lieutenant colonel, July 1.

Field Artillery

Capt. Christiancy Pickett, to major, July 1.

Coast Artillery Corps

2nd Lt. Robert T. Frederick, to 1st lieutenant, July 1.

Infantry

Capt. Luis F. Cianchini, to major, July 1.

Air Corps

1st Lt. Hugh C. Downey, to captain, July 1.

Medical Corps

1st Lt. William W. Nichol, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Richard P. Johnson, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Joseph U. Weaver, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. George D. McGrew, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Leonard F. Wilson, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Major S. White, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Robert J. Wilson, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Llewellyn L. Barrow, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Leonard T. Peterson, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. George Prazak, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Fred Rueb, jr., to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Alfred H. Brauer, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Roger H. Allbee, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. Urho R. Merikangas, to captain, July 1.

1st Lt. John B. Herman, to captain, July 1.

WARRANT OFFICERS

W. O. James B. Oliver, from Ft. Hayes, Ohio, to Ft. McPherson, Ga.
W. O. Willis S. Yates, from Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., to Baltimore, Md.

W. O. Francis E. Resta, from Hawaiian Dept., to West Point, N. Y.

W. O. Orlean A. Pritchett, report to retiring board, Pres. of S. F., Calif., for examination.

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN

Sgt. Alberto Nieves, 65th Inf., retired at San Juan, Puerto Rico, July 31.

Sgt. Robert H. Ferrell, MD, retired at Ft. Benning, Ga., June 30.

Tech. Sgt. Charles Bryan, 13th Engineers, retired at Ft. Humphreys, Va., June 30.

1st Sgt. Guy W. Hobbs, 23rd Inf., retired at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 30.

Mr. Sgt. Carter Shackelford, MD, retired at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 30.

Mr. Sgt. Louis Norris, DEML, retired at Army Recruiting Office, Albany, N. Y., June 30.

Tech. Sgt. John W. Jackson, 25th Inf., retired at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., June 30.

1st Sgt. Charlie Smartt, DEML, retired at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 30.

St. Sgt. Frank B. Dye, AC, retired at Mitchell Fld., N. Y., July 31.

1st Sgt. Herman Gold, Cav., retired at Ft. Bliss, Tex., July 31.

1st Sgt. Elda L. Phipps, 61st CA, retired at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., July 31.

Navy Orders

(Continued from Page 917)

Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. John B. Fellows, jr., det. Cruisers, Setg. Force, in July; to USS Chester.

Ens. Robert C. H. Hird, to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Jamie E. Jones, to duty USS Salt Lake City.

Ens. John C. Morgan, to duty USS Chicago.

Ens. Samuel H. Pattie, to duty USS Maryland.

Ens. James A. Smith, to duty Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Comdr. Walter M. Anderson (MC), det. Navy Retg. Sta., Phila., Pa., in June; to Nav. Hosp., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. William B. Hetfield (MC), det. Retg. School, Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.; to Navy Retg. Sta., San Francisco, Calif.

Lt. Comdr. Charles Wheatley (MC), addl. duty Navy Retg. Sta., Phila., Pa.

Lt. Clifton A. Young (MC), desp. ors. April 21 modified. To Nav. Hosp. Wash., D. C.; instead Nav. Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Lt. Joseph W. Baker (DC), det. USS Langley; continue trmt Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Capt. George Brown, jr., (SC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y., about June 30; to home, relieved all active duty.

Capt. Harold W. Browning (SC), det. Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.; continue trmt. Nav. Hosp., Wash., D. C.

Capt. William S. Zane (SC), ors. February 5 modified. To Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.; instead Navy Yard, New York, N. Y.

Comdr. Major C. Shirley (SC), det. Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, in Oct.; to Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Harry Atwood (SC), det. Nav. Air Sta., San Diego, Calif., in June; to USS Trenton.

Lt. Comdr. Cyrus D. Bishop (SC), det. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y., in Sept.; to USS Oglala and addl. duty Mine Sqdn. 1, Battle Force.

Lt. Comdr. Raymond M. Bright (SC), det. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif., in July; to Ft. Air Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Lt. Comdr. John Flynn (SC), det. Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa., about Nov. 1; to Nav. Station, Guam.

Lt. Comdr. Herman W. Johnson (SC), addl. duty Nav. Hosp., League Island, Phila., Pa.

Lt. Comdr. Chauncey R. Murray (SC), det. Norfolk Navy Yard, Portsmouth, Va., about Sept. 18; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Lt. Comdr. Hilton P. Tichenor (SC), det. USS Trenton; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., Puget Sound, Wash.

Lt. Harry R. Hubbard (SC), det. Dest. Div. 3, Setg. Force, in Sept.; to 4th Nav. District.

Lt. (Jg) Blon B. Bierer (SC), det. Dest. Div. 1, Setg. Force, in Sept.; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. John J. Herlihy (CC), det. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., about Nov. 1; to Asiatic Station. Orders April 12 revoked.

Lt. (Jg) John E. Faigle (CEC), on disch. trmt. Nav. Hosp., San Diego, Calif.; carry out orders June 5.

Ch. Bosn. Theron D. Carter, det. USS Ball about Sept. 24; to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba.

Ch. Bosn. Harry E. Kiser, det. Nav. Sta., Guantanamo Bay, Cuba about Sept. 24; to USS Ball.

Lt. Rad. Elec. Edward J. Krueger, det. USS Holland about June 30; to Nav. Trng. Sta., San Diego, Calif.

Ch. Pharm. Robert N. Cheatham, det. Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I., about June 25; to Nav. Med. Supply Depot, New York, N. Y.

Ch. Pharm. Thomas E. Kent, det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H., about August 18; to Nav. Hosp., Annapolis, Md.

Pharm. Sylvester R. Foley, det. Nav. Hosp., Newport, R. I., about Nov. 1; to Nav. Sta., Guam.

Ch. Pay Clk. Charles E. Coleman, det. USS Wyoming about Oct. 6; to Subm. Base, New London, Conn.

Ch. Pay Clk. George O. R. Roberson, det. Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., on Oct. 1; to USS Wyoming.

Asiatic Despatch Orders June 25, 1934

Lt. Comdr. Charles G. Moore, jr., to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Allan D. Blackledge, det. USS Parrott; to Naval Operations, Navy Dept.

Lt. Charles D. Murphy, det. USS Asheville; to Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

Lt. (Jg) Stephen N. Tackney, to USS Raleigh.

Lt. (Jg) Royce P. Davis, det. USS Bittern;

to USS Lexington.

Lt. (Jg) Edward L. D. Ronch, 2nd Asiatic orders revoked. To Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Lt. Reed T. Roberts (SC), det. Navy Yard, Cavite, P. I.; to Nav. Aircraft Factory, Navy Yard, Phila., Pa.

Bosn. Lulu G. Kingman, det. USS Heron; to USS Argonne.

Ch. Rad. Elec. James M. Kane, det. Nav. Rad. Sta., Los Banos, P. I.; to Genl. Elec. Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

Ch. Rad. Elec. Albert D. Walker, det. Marine Detachment, Peiping; to United States.

Ch. Mach. Meares B. Cartmell, det. USS Canopus; to 2nd Nav. Dist., further hospitalization.

Mach. John T. Staley, det. USS Heron; to Navy Yard, Wash., D. C., under instruction.

Pay Clk. Fred L. Baker, det. USS Black Hawk; to U. S.

July 2, 1934

Lt. Thomas A. Parfitt, det. USS Cuttlefish; to trmt. Nav. Hosp., New York, N. Y.

Lt. Edward W. Rawlins, det. Aide and

flag lt. on staff, Comdr. Battleships, Battle Force; to aide and flag lt. on staff, Comdr. Cruiser Div. 6.

Ens. Roland O. Lucier, det. USS Leary; to USS Herbert.

Lt. Comdr. John M. McCants (MC), det. Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va., about July 18; to Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z.

Lt. Comdr. (Amille M. Shaar (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pensacola, Fla., in July; to Asiatic Station.

Lt. (Jg) Joseph E. Evans (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Boston, Mass., about July 14; to Subm. Sqdn. 3.

Lt. (Jg) Kenneth H. Vinnedge (MC), det. Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H., in August; to Instr. Nav. Medical School, Wash., D. C.

Lt. Comdr. Francis L. Gaffney (SC), det. Emergency Administration of Public Works, Wash., D. C., about July 3; to USS Argonne.

Ch. Mach. William T. Cronin, det. Office of Nav. Insp., of Machy., Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corp., Quincy, Mass.; to home, relieved all active duty.

July 3, 1934

Comdr. Lyell S. Pamperin, det. USS House-

(Please turn to Page 921)

PHOENIX

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Army Promotion Study (Continued from First Page)

the World War group. The evil consequences of such a situation are even more important from the viewpoint of the Government than from that of the individual.

Extreme stagnation in the lower grades is interfering seriously with the progressive training of junior officers, and denying to them proper opportunity for development of self-confidence, initiative and requisite qualities of leadership. To them the Regular forces must look, in the initial stages of any great emergency, for company and battalion commanders, divisional staff officers and proficient instructors in tactics and technique. But under conditions rapidly approaching, they will be unsuited, because of age and lack of proper training, to perform these tasks satisfactorily.

Age Factor

In the intermediate portions of the list are those who must, in emergency, furnish the bulk of our regimental commanders as well as fill thousands of higher staff positions throughout the Army. Because of their age, the efficiency of many of these officers will, in emergency, be handicapped by the rigorous physical requirements of such positions.

Even in the highest grades unsatisfactory conditions are rapidly developing. As the average age of officers entering the grade of colonel becomes almost that of compulsory retirement, only the fortunately placed individual will have any prospect for promotion to general officer. These eventually promoted to major general will have only a minimum of active service remaining to them. The demoralizing effect of this upon the Army's higher leadership, both in peace and war, can scarcely be exaggerated.

These and many other examples of the deplorable results of stagnated promotion upon the Army's efficiency, morale and readiness for emergency clearly indicate a necessity for remedial legislative action. It is equally important that the War Department promptly assume the initiative in developing a comprehensive and satisfactory plan for Congressional consideration. The alternative might well be unbalanced and piecemeal legislation, since many individuals are cognizant of particular aspects of this situation without being familiar with the entire problem. Such a prospect presents the very real danger that the mutual interdependence of important factors will be ignored, and that correction of one evil will serve only to create others of even greater moment.

I desire that you place before the War Department General Council, as a matter of first priority, the task of developing a satisfactory promotion plan, to be prepared in the form of a suggested bill to Congress. Supporting papers are to include a digest of pertinent facts and statistics, and findings and conclusions of the Council. The complete report is to be submitted to me by October 1, 1934.

Previous Efforts

Obviously, serious difficulties will be encountered in composing divergent views, and in finding an acceptable compromise between the conflicting considerations involved. The members of the Council should therefore not only be cognizant of the many attempts that have been made in the past fourteen years to modify the existing system, but should have a clear appreciation of the general purposes to which each was directed.

In outlining the history of these efforts and in discussing briefly some of the major factors that serve to complicate the promotion problem, I am not indicating, even remotely, a fixed personal opinion either in favor of or against any particular proposal. Neither have I any intention of limiting the scope of the Council's investigation. On the contrary, it is my purpose, through a summarization of salient facts, to emphasize the necessity for exhaustive research by the Council and the development of a plan which will, so far as

practicable, enhance the efficiency of the Army, protect the interests of the Government, and do justice to the individual.

The officers of the Army in the past have been divided, with reference to this question, into several groups. One of these has favored a promotion system based upon some form of forced attrition; a second upon a system featuring a high degree of selection; a third advocated the retention of the general principles of the existing system but with arbitrary revision of the list so as to improve the position of so-called "submerged" classes. Another group has suggested a return to the method of branch promotion, while still another has urged adoption of a system of automatic advancements according to years of service. A final group is in favor of retaining the present system. No clearly defined lines separate these various groups,—in many cases a particular individual being included in the membership of two or even three of these general classifications.

Forced Attrition

Any promotion system based upon forced attrition includes, by its very nature, an application of some form of selection. Advocates of this method usually point to the system now employed in the American Navy as illustrative of the one they consider suitable for the Army. Admittedly, the promotion rate in the Navy approaches a theoretical ideal much more closely than does that of the Army. But the importance of certain disadvantages inherent to such a system is often overlooked. Entirely aside from the obvious dangers involved in building up a large and relatively costly retired list, other pertinent considerations have been largely ignored.

The basic law governing Navy promotions was enacted in 1916. It provided for promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander by seniority, thereafter by selection. A principal feature of the law was compulsory retirement for age in grade, the critical ages being forty-five for lieutenant commanders, fifty for commanders and fifty-six for captains. Limits were fixed, however, upon the number that could be retired in any one year. Retirement pay was fixed at 2 1/2% of the base pay multiplied by years of service, with a maximum of 75%. The Navy's expansion during the World War served to conceal some of the important defects of this legislation, but in succeeding years these became so apparent that amendments were urgently recommended by the Navy Department. As early as 1925 a serious attempt was made to effect a general revision of the system.

In 1931 one important defect was overcome by modifying the law so as to base compulsory retirements on service in grade rather than age in grade. Another defect that developed was stagnation in the lower grades, to which forced elimination was not applied. In spite of the admitted difficulty of determining accurately, among officers of short service, what particular ones should be promoted, the Navy Department was eventually forced to seek legal authority for extending selection and elimination to the lowest grades. Such a law was enacted in May of this year. A short history of Navy promotion methods and of the difficulties encountered by that Department in operating under the 1916 law is found in a statement by Admiral Leahy (Hearings on H. R. 9068) made before the House Committee on Naval Affairs, April 16, 1934.

There are important differences in the problems with which the Army and the Navy are respectively faced. The Navy list is a practically homogeneous one and "humps" in it are relatively unimportant. Even under these conditions the Navy Department has at times been embarrassed by the necessity of eliminating officers of recognized ability and worth. Admiral Leahy, in his statement, estimated that on the average 50% of a typical Annapolis class would eventually be forced out before reaching the age of sixty-four. Such difficulties would be multiplied in the Army, where

we have in the intermediate grades some thousands of officers in the same age group, and of almost the same length of service.

Differ from Navy

The Navy, by its very nature, must always be maintained on an approximate war footing. The constant effort of that Department is to adjust peace-time rank to war-time assignment, since the fleet must be ready for instantaneous service, and only a moderate amount of officer reassignment would be experienced in the early states of even a major war.

In our own case the necessity for tremendous expansion in a major emergency will provide ample opportunity for a high degree of selection, both for rank and for position. Every satisfactory officer in the Regular Army would certainly be called upon to assume the responsibilities of at least the next higher grade, while in many cases qualified individuals would be promoted two or more grades. Necessity for expansion and reassignment will remain under any conceivable plan of promotion. For this reason the War Department has always considered it to be of more importance for the peace-time promotion system to produce a body of officers of high average ability and fine morale rather than to have as its primary objective a rapid promotion rate gained at the sacrifice of esprit de corps, and by unwarranted retirement of seasoned and capable officers. The Class "B" law of 1920 cannot of course be classed as promotion legislation, but it has provided the necessary authority for elimination of the obviously unfit. Unfortunately, in the public mind a certain stigma has always attached to elimination under Class "B" procedure, since a definite selection out, rather than mere failure to be selected up, is involved. Unfortunately also the law fixes a maximum of 60% on the retired pay that may accrue to an officer retired under that act. These, as well as other considerations, have interfered with the efficient operation of the law.

Inevitably, compulsory attrition engenders among great numbers of officers a certain amount of unrest, resentment and fear. This tendency is intensified whenever unusual circumstances require the elimination of officers of fine character and ability. Nevertheless, a more general application of this method than is represented in the Class "B" law has at various times been officially recommended by the War Department.

Two War Department plans, one of which was introduced into the Congress in 1926 and the other in 1927, include provisions for a sufficient amount of compulsory elimination to produce a total annual attrition of 4%. The plan developed by the Joint Pay-Personnel Board in 1930 raised this percentage to 4.4%. None of these was ever enacted into law, nor has Congress ever passed any bill providing a general promotion plan for the Army based on this principle. However, that provision of the 1935 Annual Appropriation Act that requires the forced elimination of some 300 officers before September 30th of this year is a temporary application of the same idea. Little if any serious objection to this proviso was voiced by Congress. Within the Army, however, it has served at least to furnish a good example of the difficulties that would accompany the administration of a permanent law of this type.

Selection System

Many of the observations just made with respect to forced attrition apply also to a promotion system based exclusively upon selection. There is also added one that it is impossible in time of peace to establish a set of standards by which may be predicted the probable success of an officer in war. American history is replete with instances of war-time successes scored by men who in peace had been stamped as failures, while on the other hand men with brilliant peace-time reputations have again and again failed to measure up to the demands of war-time leadership. However, there is a distinct school of thought in the Army, to which many able officers adhere, that the deplorable con-

ditions now existing demand a considerable extension of the selective process in promotion, both to encourage initiative and effort in the individual, and to sustain the quality of the Army's higher leadership. The plan most often proposed is to change the present system to the extent of filling annually by selection a certain percentage of vacancies occurring in the field grades.

The Army has always heartily approved of any selection based upon war-time accomplishment but the great mass of our officers have viewed with hostile suspicion any suggestion of adopting selection as the foundation-stone of a peace-time system. This attitude has unquestionably been born of the belief that favoritism and influence would become potent factors in promotion instead of being entirely based upon efficiency and general worth. It is of course superfluous to say that should any such belief become widespread conviction, there would be almost completely destroyed that fine morale which is so essential to a successful military establishment. In this connection it is pertinent to advert to the criticism occasionally heard with respect to the selection of general officers. Even though the law compels the Secretary of War to recommend general officers only from the grade of colonel, and custom confines the selection to the senior members of the group designated as eligible, criticism is sometimes made that particular selections are influenced more by political pressure than by consideration for the Government's best interests. That this is a mistaken belief is beside the point.

Every other major military establishment in the World makes a greater use of the selective method than does the American Army. But our own experience is sufficient to demonstrate conclusively that any law extending its application by the slightest degree should include a detailed procedure for minimizing the effect of special influence and favoritism. No bills introduced into Congress since the World War have contemplated a general application to the Army of the selective method of promotion.

"Revisionist" Group

The "revisionist" group is made up of several distinct classifications of officers who, for a variety of reasons, believe that they were the victims of circumstances and in some cases unfairly treated when the original promotion list was made up following the enactment of the law of 1920. For example, the class of August, 1917, from the Military Academy, is separated by more than 2,100 files from the one that graduated only four months earlier. In turn, the August, 1917 class is 1,200 files ahead of the one that graduated in June, 1918. Thus more than 3,300 files intervene between two classes whose graduation was only fourteen months apart. This figure is materially greater than the total number of field officers on the promotion list. Manifestly, all classes that graduated before November 11, 1918, and subsequent to April, 1917, consider themselves "submerged."

Another example of these special groups comprises those officers who in 1917-18 attended Air Corps Training Camps. These men attended training camps for a much longer period than did those in ordinary camps, who were commissioned at the end of three months' training. Since present rank depends upon date of original commission, it is apparent that these Air Corps men, through no fault of their own, rank far behind—in extreme cases more than 2,000 files—men who entered other training camps on identical dates.

Still another of the "submerged" groups comprises those officers who, in the reorganization of 1920, were commissioned as captains or first lieutenants, and who, through the operation of the 1920 law were passed over by hundreds of men commissioned as second lieutenants. Since, in general, the captains were selected from the older applicants, it is evident that officers of this particular classification feel that not only were they denied the position

(Continued on Next Page)

Army Promotion Study (Continued from Preceding Page)

they had fairly earned, but were placed in such an unfortunate relative position that future prospects for promotion are practically non-existent. In a certain sense, every officer whose age, as compared to relative standing, is excessive, must be classed as a member of a "submerged" group. This includes a large proportion of the World War "hump." Other less important groupings are included in the "submerged" classification, but these particular examples clearly illustrate the nature of their present dissatisfaction.

Congress Interested

During the past fourteen years Congress has exhibited an intensive interest in plans for revising the existing promotion list. Almost immediately after the approval of the Act of June 4, 1920, Senator McKellar introduced a bill for this purpose. Extensive hearings were held but opposition was so serious that the bill was never reported out of committee.

In 1921 the Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate asked the Secretary of War to investigate the many complaints registered against the existing list. This investigation was conducted by the Shanks' Board. After exhaustive study the members concluded that any attempt at correction would result in equally great injustices to other groups and recommended that no change be made. This report was approved by the Secretary of War and ever since that time has constituted an unchanging policy of the War Department.

The Air Corps Act, approved July 2, 1926, contained a provision directing the Secretary of War to investigate and study alleged injustices and to submit to the Congress the results of that study. The War Department prepared a general plan for governing promotion in the Army, but refused to recede from its prior decision with respect to promotion list revision. However, the Wainwright Bill, introduced in the 70th Congress, was amended in committee so as to include a proviso for revision. It was never passed by Congress.

Those officers that favor promotion by length of service cannot be so definitely segregated as can the "submerged" classification. Like the "selectionists," they represent a school of thought, and similarly have largely ignored the inherent weaknesses of the system they advocate. The defect of the method, when not modified by arbitrary provisions of law, is extreme distortion of the list in favor of the higher grades. This difficulty is becoming apparent in the Medical Department, in which the system applies. However, because of the nature of the duties pertaining to that Department and the relatively small number of officers involved, its effect has not been particularly noticeable. Like the straight seniority method this system avoids the evils of favoritism and special privilege, and in addition presents the advantage of definitely and permanently fixing the promotion rate. But for the reason just given its application to a body as large as the promotion list would necessarily be accompanied by a series of modifications designed to avoid unreasonable distortion.

Length of Service Plans

Between 1925 and 1929 there were introduced into the Congress four separate bills for revising the general promotion system, each of which had as its basic feature a plan for regulating promotion according to length of service. These bills were known respectively as the War Department Plan of 1926, the General Personnel Board Plan (finally broken down into fourteen separate bills), the Wainwright Bill, and the Reed Bill. Of all of these plans, the Reed Bill was couched in the most liberal terms. Under it the grade of colonel was to be attained after twenty-six years' service and no maximum limit was established on the number that could be commissioned in the field grades. It provided also for rapid pro-

motion of the older officers in each grade and to this extent was intended to revise the promotion list. These men, however, when promoted were, to be carried as extra numbers in their grades. It liberalized voluntary retirement but made no provision for compulsory elimination. Neither this bill nor any of its predecessors ever passed both houses of Congress, although the Reed Bill was passed by the Senate.

Most of the argument in favor of a return to branch promotion emanates from Air Corps officers. One of the great purposes of single list promotion was to eliminate one of the most irritating causes of antagonism among the several arms and services. The evils of the old method with its lobbying and bitter struggles are too well-known to require their recital. The argument advanced by Air Corps officers, however, is that, since peace-time casualties in that Corps are relatively heavy, separate promotion for them is justified so as to permit them to fill the vacancies thus created. On the other hand, this extra hazard was fully recognized by the War Department from the beginning of Air Corps organization and was a primary reason for the 50% increase in pay enjoyed by members of that branch. It is often asserted also that because of the nature of Air Corps work, retirement should be at an earlier age, and that the faster promotion rate thus established should pertain to them only. Other arguments advanced are in general based upon the highly specialized nature of flying duty.

The Furlow Bill, introduced into the House in 1928, provided specifically for a separate promotion list for the Air Corps. It directed that promotion in that Corps be based on length of service and the schedule it proposed was identical with that of the Reed Bill of the following year, which provided a lesser number of years for promotion to the grade of captain and major respectively in the Air Corps, than in the other branches. The Furlow Bill also liberalized retirement privileges for officers of the Air Corps. In the succeeding session of Congress it was reintroduced by Mr. Maas, but again failed to pass.

Status Quo Advocates

The sixth and last classification comprises those officers who favor the status quo. They argue that the Class "B" law eliminates or should eliminate all who are unfit to be officers and that seniority method is the only one that, without loading the Army up with high-ranking officers, will do justice to no one.

A short analysis of all the bills mentioned in the preceding paragraphs is found in a G-1 memorandum to the Chief of Staff, dated December 27, 1929.

In 1930 a Pay and Personnel Board, on which were representatives from all the uniformed services, developed a general plan for promotion. It combined certain features of the seniority and length of service methods and provided for a total annual attrition, voluntary and compulsory, of 4.4%. It liberalized voluntary retirement privileges. The bill was designed to bring officers to the grade of colonel at an approximate age of fifty-one to fifty-two. The Board prepared an exhaustive study on the whole subject, which, together with its findings and recommendations, is found in Senate Document 259, 71st Congress. The War Department did not give its full approval to the plan, since, at that time, it was felt that even a moderate application of the forced attrition method would endanger the integrity of the retired list.

Some two years ago there was submitted to Congress, with the approval of the Secretary of War, a bill written in full recognition of the complex and often conflicting considerations herein enumerated. Its purpose was to effect a mild stimulation in the rate of promotion for the entire list. Specifically, the intent was to offer reasonable advancement to every officer, without adversely affecting any other, to require no greatly increased cost to the government; and to maintain, so far as practicable, a satisfactory balance among the several grades.

The plan was therefore advanced in the belief that it would command unified military support, while the moderate increase it entailed in annual appropriations was considered the best argument with which to secure its favorable consideration by Congress. In no sense was it considered a panacea for all the promotion ills with which the Army has been suffering. To a limited extent, however, it met the demands of the "selectionist" group by accelerating the promotion of officers to the grade of colonel and thereby making them eligible at an earlier age for selection to the grade of general officer. It met the essential requirements of the "revisionist" group in that it provided the approximate amount of promotion for them that they could expect by readjustment in the existing list. It did not injure those who advocate retention of the present system nor did it have any of the objections applying to the forced attrition and selective methods of promotion. Admittedly it was conceived of more as a temporary expedient than as a permanent policy. This was believed justified by the extraordinary composition of our present list and the fact that until the unwieldy "hump" of the World War disappears some sort of temporary arrangement was indicated as necessary.

For a variety of reasons this bill never received the favorable consideration of Congress. Criticism from individual members has been directed toward the failure of the plan to eliminate so-called "dead wood," and toward that feature of the plan which provided temporarily for a considerable increase in the number of field officers in the Army. Within the current year the bill was revised in form though not in principle and presented to the Bureau of the Budget. The Director disapproved of the plan because of the increases in cost necessitated.

Consideration of this long and involved legislative history is sufficient in itself to illustrate the very great difficulty of devising a promotion system that will be acceptable to Congress. It is plain also that no special group in the Army or out of it can muster, against any considerable opposition, the support necessary to secure favorable action on legislation of this kind. In other words, each interested group, when acting independently, possesses a very powerful negative but wholly ineffective positive influence.

Needs Support Of All

The sole hope for amelioration of the intolerable conditions now existing, and which are rapidly growing worse, is for the War Department to devise a plan which can command the unified support of the Army. The plan itself, and the procedure employed in preparing it, must therefore be such as to convince every reasonable officer that his own particular situation was thoroughly and sympathetically considered, and that the proposed system accords him substantial justice and fair treatment. Even though the plan may fall to provide the full measure of individual advancement to which he may believe himself entitled, he must recognize it as the best and most practicable compromise that can be effected.

The task is assigned to the General Council rather than to any other agency since its membership includes the Chief of every Arm and Service of the War Department. This guarantees to every officer a representation on the responsible body that is fully informed as to his situation and completely sympathetic as to his aspirations.

Every bureau and agency of the War Department will furnish data, statistics and records as required by the Council or any committee thereof, and will render such other assistance as may be desired. Detailed procedure is a matter for the Council's own decision. I require only that every important feature of the completed plan be supported by majority opinion of the Council, and that, so far as practicable, every officer desiring to present his views directly to the Council, be permitted and encouraged to do so.

No other problem now facing the War Department is of more urgent character than this. Upon its successful solution depends in marked degree the future welfare, efficiency and morale of the Army.

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR,
General,
Chief of Staff.

Navy Orders (Continued from Page 919)

ton; to 4th Nav. Dist., Phila., Pa.
Lt. (jg) Byron C. Gwinn, det. USS Beaver about July 8; to Instr. Finance and Supply School, Phila., Pa.

Ens. Jesse B. Berks, to duty Nav. Air

Sta., Pensacola, Fla.

Ens. Robert S. Camera, ors. June 22 modified. To USS Ranger instead USS Lexington.

Comdr. George A. Riker (MC), to duty

Marine Retr. Sta., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lt. Comdr. William H. H. Turville (MC),

det. Subm. Base, Coco Solo, C. Z., in July;

to Norfolk Nav. Hosp., Portsmouth, Va.

Lt. Comdr. Henry G. Ralph (DC), det.

Nav. Hosp., Pearl Harbor, T. H., in August;

to Nav. Hosp., San Diego.

Coast Guard Orders

Boatswain (L) Charles Walker, detached Fort Point Station, Twelfth District, and assigned office of Inspector, Northern Area, with headquarters at Buffalo, N. Y.

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Personals

Col. and Mrs. A. Owen Seaman have just left Washington for Baltimore where Colonel Seaman has assumed the duties as Corps Area Quartermaster of the Third Corps Area.

Mrs. Seaman and her son, Lt. Jonathan Owen Seaman, FA, are leaving for Maine by motor where they will spend the month of July, before taking a trip through the Great Lakes by boat. They will return in time for Lieutenant Seaman to report to his first station in September. Colonel and Mrs. Seaman will be at home in their new apartment at 3409 Greenway, Baltimore, after September fifteenth.

Lt. J. B. Zimmerman, AC, USA, and Mrs. Zimmerman, announce the birth of a son, Joseph Dale, at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, May 19, 1934.

Capt. William F. DeWitt, MC, USA, and Mrs. DeWitt, announce the birth of a daughter, Brooke, at the Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., June 28, 1934.

Lt. Elmer W. Gude, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Gude, announce the birth of a son, William Warren, at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., June 17, 1934. The child is the grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Shields Warren, Inf., USA.

Lt. Willis S. Matthews, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Matthews, announce the birth of a daughter, Nancy Eugenia, at Columbus, Ga., June 21, 1934.

Lt. Edward R. Hempstead, USA, and Mrs. Hempstead, announce the birth of a daughter, Eleanor Calvert, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 26, 1934. The child is the granddaughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ernest J. King.

Maj. Edwin F. Harding, Inf., USA, and Mrs. Harding, announce the birth of a daughter, Anne Woodward, at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 22, 1934.

Mrs. Mary Elizabeth White, wife of Maj. Lyle C. White, USA, of Scott Field, Ill., who has been visiting friends in San Francisco the past month was the house guest of Mrs. Josephine Beach, well known Hollywood artist at Brandon Arms, while in Los Angeles. Mrs. White is now in Chicago, Ill.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. E. F. McGlachlin have returned to Washington, D. C., after an absence of eighteen months and have taken an apartment at the Westmoreland.

A review was held by the 11th Coast Artillery, Ft. H. G. Wright, N. Y., Thursday, June 28, in honor of Maj. O. A. Newhouse, MC, USA, who left the post

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

the following day on leave of absence, at the expiration of which he will be retired. Major Newhouse is well liked by all members of the garrison and his departure is keenly regretted.

Maj. Albert J. Choppell, USA, and Mrs. Choppell have arrived at the Martinique from San Francisco for an indefinite stay.

Capt. John E. Grose, USA, and Capt. Glen T. Strock, USA, both of Ft. Jay, N. Y., are spending a few days at the Martinique.

Capt. John R. Hodge, USA, has arrived at the Martinique from Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., for an indefinite stay.

Lt. Woodson F. Hocker, USA, and Mrs. Hocker are spending a short time at the Martinique enroute to their new station, Ft. Jay, N. Y.

Rear Adm. Adolphus E. Watson, USN, and Mrs. Watson have arrived at the Martinique to spend a few days.

Lt. Comdr. Scott Umsted, USN, and Mrs. Umsted have arrived at the Martinique from California for an indefinite stay.

Lt. Harlan T. McCormick, USA, and Mrs. McCormick of Selfridge Field, Mich., are spending some time at the Martinique.

Since commencement day at the United States Military Academy early this month, the Hotel Astor has been host to more than a hundred young officers of the Class of '34 awaiting Army post assignments and seven officer-graduates of that class and their wives whose marriage took place this month.

Among the latter are: Lt. and Mrs. Harold E. Brookhart of Dennis, Iowa (Lt. Brookhart is a nephew of U. S. Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa); Lt. and Mrs. John Cary of Emporia, Kan.; Lt. and Mrs. Miles B. Chatfield of Minot, N. D.; Lt. and Mrs. Karl T. Gould of Huntington, W. Va.; Lt. and Mrs. W. F. Higgins of Bohl, Idaho; Lt. and Mrs. Richard A. Legg of Alma, Neb.; and Lt. and Mrs. Robert H. Adams of Stockton, Calif.

Mr. Edgar W. Wallnau is the Astor's West Point representative.

Weddings and Engagements

Capt. and Mrs. Ernest Gayler have announced the engagement of their daughter Anne Roberts to Lt. Louis Newcomb Miller, USN.

The wedding will take place at the Officers' Club, in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, early in September.

Miss Gayler was born in Birmingham, Ala., and is the granddaughter of Mrs. David Roberts of that city. She was educated at the Dana Hall School, Wellesley, Mass., at Madame Payen's School, Paris, France, and was later graduated from the University of Washington where she was elected to the Phi Beta Kappa in her Junior year. She is a member of the Junior League of Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Miller is a son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis Hunt Miller, of Vineland, N. J., and is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, where he was a member of the Class of 1923. He is now attached as Flag Lieutenant to the Staff of Adm. Frank H. Brumby, Commander Battle Force, on board the USS California.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. George Herbert Harries, 10664 Bellagio Road, Bel Air, Los Angeles, Calif., announce the engagement of their daughter Dorothy Loveland to Lt. Edward Lyman Munson, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. Edward Lyman Munson, sr., USA-Ret., of San Francisco, Calif. Lieutenant Munson is stationed at the Presidio. Miss Loveland attended Gunston Hall in Washington, D. C., and graduated from Highland Hall, Holli-



© Bachrach

MISS GERALDINE SPRECKLES
Daughter of Lt. R. A. Gardner, USA, and Mrs. Gardner, of Ft. Clark, Tex. Miss Spreckles was graduated from National Park Seminary, Forest Glen, Md., May 29, 1934.

daysburg, Pa. The wedding will take place September first.

Mrs. Louis Ford Garrard of Columbus, Ga., widow of the late Colonel Garrard, QMC, USA, announces the engagement of her daughter Miss Florence Williams Garrard to Lt. Eugene Lewis Brown, USA, son of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Lytle Brown.

The marriage will take place in July.

Col. James Parsons Robinson, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Robinson of Washington, D. C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Nancy MacMurray Robinson to Lt. Robert Waight Fuller III, Cav., USA, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waight Fuller of Washington.

No date will be set for the wedding until after Miss Robinson graduates from Bryan Mawr next June.

Rhoda Worthington Singer announces the marriage of her sister, Zoe Worthington Kulp, widow of Maj. John Stewart Kulp, to Ramon Arnáiz y Pérez, at Villahermosa, Spain, November, 1933.

The wedding of Miss Josephine Marques, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dores Marques, and Lt. Robert E. Chandler, USA, was celebrated in lovely simplicity at Central Union church, May 16, the Rev. H. H. Leavitt officiating.

Miss Marques, escorted by her father, wore a white satin gown made in princess style and with a medieval coat and long train of Spanish lace. Her long tulle veil was caught to her head with lace and orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Her maid of honor was Miss Winifred Webster.

Little Miss Dorothy Lou Lindsey was flower girl.

Lt. William J. Thompson was best man and the ushers were Lt. David M. Perkins, Lt. James D. Hannigan, Lt. Raymond Pratt, Jr., and Lt. C. Coburn Smith.

A buffet supper for twenty, including members of the wedding party, was served at the Marques home after the ceremony.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Chandler are spending a week at the Volcano House and sailed on the Republic June 7 for station at Ft. Sill, Okla.

Capt. and Mrs. Bower Reynolds Patrick announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Withers Patrick, to Lt. (Jg) Edwin Bleckford Hooper, USN, Tuesday, June 26.

Miss Patrick attended Westlake School,

Stuart Hall and Wellesley College. Lieutenant Hooper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Hooper, of Wrentham, Mass., graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy in the class of 1931, and is attached to the USS Pensacola.

Mrs. Franklin John Grey announces the marriage of her daughter, Victoria Livingston, to Lt. Donald Sylvester Burns, USA, Monday, June 11, 1934, at Portland, Me.

Maj. Walter Michael Krimbill, USA, and Mrs. Krimbill, announce the marriage of their daughter, Katherine Mary, to Lt. Lassiter Albert Mason, USA, Monday, June 18, 1934, at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Lieutenant and Mrs. Mason are at home at 135 West Carson, San Antonio, Tex.

Miss Margaret Elizabeth Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fitzgerald of Kane, Pa., became the bride of Lt. Thomas E. Meyer, son of Col. G. B. Meyer, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Meyer, Saturday, June 30, 1934.

The ceremony took place at the home of Chaplain and Mrs. C. C. Merrill where Miss Fitzgerald has been making her home, the Chaplain, who is her uncle, performing the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of white point de sprig and carried talisman roses. Miss Betty Whitney was maid of honor, wearing green organdie and carrying yellow roses.

Lt. George J. Deuterman of Madison Barracks was the best man.

After a wedding trip Lieutenant Meyer and his bride will reside at Madison Barracks, N. Y.

The wedding of Miss Chariton L. Leitch, to Bower Reynolds Patrick, Jr., took place at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Leitch in Princess Anne County, Va., June 2, 1934. The bridegroom is the son of Capt. Bower R. Patrick, USN-Ret., and Mrs. Patrick. The ceremony was performed by Captain Patrick.

The bride was escorted by her father, by whom she was given in marriage. She was attired in an imported gown of ivory satin made Grecian style with a bertha cape of rose point lace over each sleeve. Her short veil of tulle was arranged from a cap of orange blossoms and her flowers were a bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley. She had as her maid of honor and only attendant her sister, Mrs. Chariton Lewis Murphy, wife of Ensign Murphy, USN.

The bridegroom had as his best man his uncle, Goldsborough Scerpell, and James Hoge Tyler, 3d, was master of ceremonies.

A reception followed the ceremony.

Announcement has been recently made of the wedding of Miss Antoinette de Nemours and Lt. John Martin Higgins, USN. The ceremony took place in the Immaculate Conception Church, Yuma, Arizona, on the 4th of April. Mrs. Higgins is the daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Pierre de Nemours of New Orleans. Lieutenant Higgins, recently attached to the USS Argonne, is now on duty in Chicago, where the couple will make their home for the next two years.

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Posts and Stations

WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 4, 1934

Adm. Spencer S. Wood, USN-Ret, and Mrs. Wood have gone to Westwood, in Jamestown, N. Y., for the summer. Adm. and Mrs. S. W. Bryant, who have been at their cottage on Shorey Hill, in Jamestown, are visiting in Seaside, N. Y., before returning to Washington.

Mrs. Robert C. Richardson, of Washington, was the guest of Lt. and Mrs. George B. Conrad at their home at West Point, N. Y., for several days before sailing for Europe. Mrs. Richardson was accompanied by her son, Mr. Robert Richardson, and Mr. Simmons Timothy, son of Capt. and Mrs. Patrick H. Timothy, Jr.

Maj. Archie S. Buyers, USA, was a guest in Washington last week-end.

Maj. Gen. Stuart Heintzelman, USA, commandant, Command and General Staff School, Ft. Leavenworth, Kans., and Mrs. Heintzelman were in Washington last week-end. Upon leaving the city they went to Carlisle Barracks, Pa., to visit their son-in-law and daughter, Maj. and Mrs. Daniel H. Mallan. Major General Heintzelman has a distinguished war record and is the holder of many war medals. He is the former assistant chief of staff of the United States Army.

Comdr. Griffith E. Thomas, USN, and Mrs. Thomas have come from Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, where they have been stationed. Commander Thomas is reporting for duty in Washington.

WEST POINT, N. Y.

July 4, 1934

Lt. Col. William E. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison had as guests last week-end Lt. Col. Charles H. Bonesteel and Mrs. Bonesteel, of Ft. Benning, Ga.

Mrs. J. K. Thompson and Mrs. John B. Thompson spent last week-end with Maj. Gen. George H. Cameron, USA-Ret, and Mrs. Cameron at Fisher's Island, N. Y.

Col. Roger G. Alexander and Mrs. Alexander and their children left today for Lazy Bar Ranch, Cody, Wyo., where they will spend the summer.

Lt. John H. Riepe and Mrs. Riepe left today for Ragged Mountain Camp, Andover, N. H., where they will remain for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Cookson, of Urbana, Ohio, arrived recently to visit their son and daughter-in-law, Lt. Forrest E. Cookson and Mrs. Cookson.

Lt. Frank G. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser are spending the summer at Camp Lanakila, Vt. Mrs. Robert C. Richardson, of Washington, was the guest of Lt. George B. Conrad and Mrs. Conrad for several days last week before sailing for Europe. Mrs. Richardson was accompanied by her son, Robert, and Mr. Simmons Timothy, son of Capt. Patrick H. Timothy, Jr., and Mrs. Timothy.

Maj. Albert C. Smith and Mrs. Smith left Monday, June 25, for Broad Run, Va., where they will visit Major Smith's family before reporting at their new station, Ft. Leavenworth.

Lt. George M. Badger and Mrs. Badger and family have gone to Camp Robin Hood, Sargentville, Me., where they will stay for two months before going to their new station, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.

Maj. James A. Dorst and son, of Washington, were guests last week-end of Lt. William N. Leaf and Mrs. Leaf.

Maj. Charles W. Foster, USA-Ret, and Mrs. Foster, of Denver, left Tuesday, June 26, after visiting Col. Wallace DeWitt and Mrs. DeWitt.

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

July 4, 1934

Lt. Comdr. J. H. Colhoun, USN-Ret, and Mrs. Colhoun gave an informal tea on Saturday afternoon, June 23. Their guests included Commodore and Mrs. Edward Lloyd, Mrs. Donald Cameron Bingham, wife of Captain Bingham, and her daughter, Mrs. Robert Allen, wife of Lieutenant Allen; Mrs. Howard Morton and Capt. Paul J. Dashiell.

Capt. Guy Baker has returned from Newport, R. I., where he spent a few days with Mrs. Baker, who has opened her cottage there for the summer.

Comdr. Robert C. Giffen, who will come to the Naval Academy to relieve Capt. John W. Wilcox, Jr., is expected in July. Mrs. Giffen and her daughter have been the guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson at her home on South River and are now visiting relatives at Saratoga, N. Y. They will join Captain Giffen at the Naval Academy later in the summer.

Lt. and Mrs. Henry E. Bernstein of Tuckaway, Weems Creek, Annapolis, left June 29 for Washington, Lieutenant Bernstein having completed a course at the Naval Post-Graduate School. They will spend a month in Washington and will then leave for Cambridge, Mass., where Lieutenant Bernstein will complete his work at Harvard University.

Capt. and Mrs. John B. Kaufman left Annapolis Monday, June 25, after a three-year tour of duty here. Captain Kaufman has

been transferred to the naval base at Hampton Roads, Va. He and Mrs. Kaufman occupy a house on the reservation.

Capt. Walter B. Woodson is in command of the USS Houston, which arrived in Annapolis the first of last week and on which President Roosevelt sailed. Captain Woodson and his family have many friends in Annapolis.

Lt. and Mrs. Wayne R. Loud arrived in Annapolis on Monday, June 25, from Norfolk, Va., and will occupy an apartment on King George street.

Lt. Comdr. J. H. Colhoun, USN-Ret, and Mrs. Colhoun left Monday, June 25, by motor for Canada, where they have a cottage on the St. Lawrence River. Mrs. Colhoun's mother and brother, Mrs. James Langhorne and Mr. James Langhorne of San Francisco, are also in Canada and will spend the summer with Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Colhoun.

FT. LEWIS, WASH.

June 29, 1934

Capt. and Mrs. I. J. Williams of Fort Lewis entertained Thursday evening officers of the air corps, now on duty with the National Guard, and wives, at a dinner and dance at the Max Frolics Villa.

Guests included, Maj. Robert G. Brume, Capt. John G. Foster, Capt. John Walton, Capt. Claud A. Owen, Capt. Robert W. Owen, Capt. Lawrence Sherman, Lt. Lawrence G. Heral, Capt. Hillford Wallace and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. Byron Cooper and Mrs. Cooper, Capt. Clare Hartnett, Capt. Elmer Malmstrom, Capt. Earl Schirmer, Capt. Dale Swartz, Capt. Stanley Wagner, Lieutenant Smith and mother, Mrs. Haden, Captain France and Mrs. France, all of Spokane, Mrs. Lacey Morrow of Olympia, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. A. C. Arnold, and Mrs. Davis of Fort Lewis, Ens. Jack D. Arnold, USN, now stationed at Bremerton.

Maj. and Mrs. Wallace W. Crawford entertained in their post quarters Wednesday evening at a supper party, when guests included, Col. and Mrs. Carlos Pennington of American Lake, Colonel and Mrs. McMorris of Tacoma, Maj. Ronald M. Johnson (retired) and Mrs. Johnson, of Stellacoom Lake, Dr. and Mrs. Creighton, Mrs. A. C. Arnold, Lt. and Mrs. H. C. Raymond, and Miss Betty Crawford, daughter of the hosts. After supper guests enjoyed bridge and other games.

Ens. Jack D. Arnold, USN, who has been spending his furlough at Fort Lewis with his mother, Mrs. A. C. Arnold, left Saturday to join his ship, the Arizona, now at Bremerton.

Ensign Arnold was a member of the graduating class at the U. S. Naval Academy in June, and will be in Bremerton till July 25, when the Arizona will leave for Norfolk, Va.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS, T. H.

June 17, 1934

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Halstead Dorey were honored at a dinner and theatre party given Sunday evening by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson. Others invited were: Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, Col. and Mrs. Daniel Van Vorhis of Fort Shafter, Maj. and Mrs. Truman Smith, Miss Edna Dorey and Maj. William J. Morrissey.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Louis M. Nattman entertained in their quarters at Schofield Thursday evening at dinner, honoring Maj. Gen. Halstead Dorey and Mrs. Dorey. Additional guests were: Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Bryant H. Wells, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, and Lt. Col. and Mrs. Allen W. Gullian of Honolulu.

Miss Betty Nattman also entertained at a small dinner party the same evening at the Halewa Beach Club honoring Miss Edna Dorey, daughter of the new division commander and Mrs. Dorey.

Col. and Mrs. Raymond S. Pratt entertained at a small dinner party at the Halewa Beach Club Monday evening in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Robert H. Booth who recently returned to Schofield Barracks on the "Republic."

Additional guests were: Miss Marjorie Gowen, Miss Sylvia Stram, Lts. Charles Coburn Smith, Jr., James P. Hannigan and Raymond S. Pratt, Jr.

Lt. and Mrs. Robert L. Brunzell and Lt. and Mrs. Russell Mable were co-hosts recently at a dinner party numbering 24 at the Halewa Beach Club. The party remained for the weekly dance at the club after dinner.

FT. LAWTON, WASH.

June 27, 1934

Mrs. Robert P. Howell and Mrs. Carroll P. Price attended the annual bridge-luncheon, given in June by the Ladies Committee of the Inglewood Country Club. Mrs. Howell was the guest of Mrs. O. J. Jensen and Mrs. Price was the guest of Mrs. Howard C. Cosgrove.

Mrs. Clarence R. Corey, of Seattle, entertained with a tea, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Emerson Itchner, wife of Lieutenant Itchner, CE, USA, who is spending the summer with her parents, Professor and Mrs. Corey. Lieutenant Itchner expects to spend the months of July and August with his wife and her family. Mesdames Howell and

Price poured coffee and tea during the afternoon.

Mrs. Lee S. Dillon held a bridge-luncheon at her quarters to honor recent arrivals on the post, and as a farewell to those who are leaving. Mrs. James L. Green and Mrs. Harry M. Andrews won the high score prizes.

Cadet Charles H. Waters arrived from West Point, N. Y., to spend a three-month furlough with his parents, Maj. and Mrs. Carroll P. Price.

Lt. Col. Leroy Bartlett, retired, and Mrs. Bartlett arrived on the post to visit their son, Lt. Leroy Bartlett, Jr. They were accompanied by Miss Anne Franklin, Mrs. Bartlett's sister, and their younger son, Mr. Robert Bartlett.

Colonel and Mrs. Howell entertained in honor of Lt. and Mrs. Reynolds J. Burt, who were married in Seattle May 9. The affair was a small dinner party, held at their quarters, preceding the first informal hop of the summer season at the Officers Club.

QUANTICO, VA.

July 4, 1934

Capt. and Mrs. Harold D. Shannon and daughters have arrived here and are living at Idlewild at Dumfries, until Government quarters are available. Captain Shannon has spent the past two years at Ft. Sill, Okla., where he attended the Army Field Artillery School.

Capt. and Mrs. C. M. Ruffner have recently arrived here from Puget Sound, Bremerton, Wash. Captain Ruffner is assigned to duty on the faculty of the Marine Corps Schools. Mrs. Thomas S. Clarke, wife of Major Clarke, who has been visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. John Brewster, returned to Haiti on the Ancon, sailing from New York Tuesday, June 26.

Miss Valerie Cummings, who has been a guest of Capt. and Mrs. Willard P. Leutze for some months, was given a bridge luncheon by her hostess Wednesday, June 27. Miss Cummings plans to return to her home in Johnstown, N. Y., this week.

Lt. and Mrs. Harold D. Hansen have recently arrived here from Paris Island and are temporarily living with Lt. Jack P. Juhau. Lieutenant Hansen has been assigned to the Fleet Marine Force.

Lt. and Mrs. Huntington Lyman and small daughter have gone to Annapolis, where Lieutenant Lyman will attend the Post-graduate School at the Naval Academy.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Lyman have been visiting the former's parents, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles H. Lyman.

Capt. Frederick Stack and Lt. L. B. Cresswell left Quantico Wednesday for Chicago, where they will command the detachment of 130 Marines who will be on duty there throughout the summer.

Capt. and Mrs. H. D. Campbell and Mr. Fred Shattuck have left Quantico for Lake Champlain, where they will spend their vacation.

NORFOLK, VA.

July 5, 1934

The most brilliant and colorful social event of the season was the formal navy ball held at Old Point Comfort Wednesday night, June 27, in honor of the officers of the Scouting Force and their wives. In the receiving line were Vice Adm. Edward Hale Campbell, commanding the Scouting Force, and Mrs. Campbell, Rear Adm. H. V. Butler, Rear Adm. A. E. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Henry T. Wright, Maj. Gen. Paul Malone, commanding the third Army Corps Area, Lt. Col. A. L. Sneed of Langley Field, Mrs. William Greenman, wife of Commander Greenman, attached to the USS Ranger, Mrs. H. J. Redfield, wife of Lt. Comdr. Redfield of the Ranger, Mrs. W. E. Blewett and Mrs. L. C. Branch of Newport News and Mr. and Mrs. J. Wesley Gardner.

Adm. Henry E. Lackey was host at a dinner party on Thursday night aboard his flagship, the USS Northampton, preceding the dance. Covers were laid for ten and Admiral guests were Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Roby, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hudgins, Dr. and Mrs. A. A. Burke, Mr. and Mrs. James Munn, Miss Rebecca Bridgers of Tarboro, N. C., and Lt. A. J. Bolton.

On Friday evening officers of the Scouting Force, their wives and friends were entertained by the Norfolk Association of Commerce at a dance at Virginia Beach. The guests were received by Mrs. E. H. Campbell, Mrs. Henry V. Butler, Mrs. Arthur St. Clair Smith, Mrs. Burrell C. Allen, Mrs. L. H. Wooldholts, Mrs. W. R. L. Taylor, Mrs. Frank Evans, Mrs. A. B. Schewarskopf, Mrs. Abner S. Pope and Mrs. Walter Whitchard. Capt. and Mrs. Burrell C. Allen were hosts Friday night at a dinner in honor of Adm. and Mrs. E. H. Campbell. Covers were laid for twelve and preceded the dance given in honor of the Scouting Force.

(Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

(Continued from Preceding Page)

SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

June 26, 1934

Mrs. Albert S. Freedman, wife of Lt. Comdr. Freedman, USN, was the incentive for a party given Saturday by Lt. Comdr. Michael A. Sprengel, USN, and Mrs. Sprengel. Lt. George Van Deurs, USN, and Mrs. Van Deurs entertained Wednesday in honor of Lt. and Mrs. John Da'e Price, who are sailing for their new station at Honolulu, and for Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Vernon F. Grant, about to go to Wichita, Kans.

Mrs. S. P. Huff, wife of Capt. Huff, USA, and her mother, Mrs. Theodore L. Holbrook, Washington, D. C., entertained at luncheon at Agua Caliente, Mex., Thursday.

A dinner dance was given at Agua Caliente Friday by Lt. Stanley E. Ridderhof, USMC, and Mrs. Ridderhof in honor of Capt. Vernon M. Guymon, USMC, and Mrs. Guymon, leaving for a new station at Montgomery, Ala.

Capt. Roscoe Arnett, USMC, and Mrs. Arnett and their two daughters are on an extended eastern trip, their itinerary including Annapolis, Trenton, Newport, New York and other points.

Lt. C. E. Archer, USA, and Mrs. Archer were hosts at a dinner dance last Thursday at Hotel del Coronado.

Ensign James Dorr Grant, USN, and Mrs. Grant, now on a leisurely trip from Boston and New York, are expected here soon for a month's visit as guests of Mrs. Grant's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Fisher. About Aug. 1 they sail for the China station.

FT. BENNING, GA.

June 30, 1934

Plans for the wedding of Miss Florence Garrard and Lt. Eugene L. Brown, which will take place on July 5, were announced at Ft. Benning this week. The ceremony will take place in Trinity Episcopal Church in Columbus at 5.30 o'clock, with the Rev. Geoffrey Hineshew presiding. Mr. Wayne Patterson of Atlanta, uncle of the bride, will give her in marriage, while Mrs. Thurston Crawford, Jr., of Columbus, will be her matron of honor and only attendant. Lieutenant Brown will have as his best man Mr. Lewis Fraser of Birmingham, Ala. The ushers will be Lt. Anthony S. Howe, and Mr. Washington Fraser of Nashville. There will be a reception at the home of Mrs. Frank E. Garrard, aunt of the bride, following the ceremony.

Mrs. Albert C. Dalton of Washington and Miss Kathleen Gordon of New York were entertained with a luncheon given in their honor by Mrs. Andrew D. Chaffin, at whose quarters they are visiting on Thursday afternoon. The guests were Mrs. Dalton, Miss Gordon, Mrs. Rowan P. Lemly, Mrs. J. DeCamp Hall, Mrs. Herbert A. Wadsworth, Mrs. William H. Morris, Mrs. Wilbur S. Elliott, and Mrs. Heber Page of Dallas, Texas.

Mrs. Lucius K. Patterson and Mrs. Raymond C. Pearson were honor guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Max V. Talbot and Mrs. Huston J. Banton at the Officers Club on Monday, prior to the departure of the two former ladies for new stations. The guest list included the honorees and members of the Medical Corps.

Maj. and Mrs. Pearson were also honored by a dinner on Saturday evening when Miss Lillian Ryan entertained at the Nurses Quarters. Guests included Major and Mrs. Pearson, Col. and Mrs. Charles F. Morse, Maj. and Mrs. William D. Mueller, Capt. and Mrs. Huston J. Banton, Capt. and Mrs. William D. North, Captain and Mrs. Fountain.

Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur S. Elliott have as their house guest the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Heber Page, of Dallas, Texas.

Capt. Lloyd H. Barnett returned to Fort Benning Tuesday from a few weeks leave spent in North Carolina and Alabama.

LONG BEACH, CALIF.

June 29, 1934

Gaiety is to reign in army circles this week-end. Officers of Ft. MacArthur and their wives are to assemble at two interesting dinner dances. The first is being held tonight, Col. Charles H. Hilton, who will be retired soon from active duty, and Mrs. Hilton are to be honor guests. Lt. J. G. Reynolds is in charge of arrangements.

Capt. and Mrs. Ben Butler Blair and Lt. and Mrs. Paul Steinbeck are to complement Colonel and Mrs. Hilton Saturday night at a farewell party.

Happiness is to be provided a group of very young Navy juniors when four-year-old Peter Duerfeldt celebrates tomorrow afternoon his birth anniversary at a party given by his mother, Mrs. Clifford H. Duerfeldt, at the home of his aunt, Mrs. Joseph W. Long, wife of Lt. Long, USS New York, 215 Grand Avenue. Sharing the merriment will be the little boy's sister, Susan Jane; his cousin, Betty Jane Long; Diane Hart and Philip Watts, son of Lt. and Mrs. Ethelbert Watts.

The past week-end Meadames Duerfeldt and Long, with their children, motored to

San Diego and were guests of Mrs. E. W. Hannan, wife of Lt. Hannan, USN. Mrs. Duerfeldt and the children are passing the summer here with Mrs. Long while Lieutenant Duerfeldt is in Alaskan waters on the USS Wright.

Mrs. Lyle C. White, wife of Maj. White, USA, has been tarrying for a few days in Los Angeles as the house guest of Mrs. Josephine Beach, Kenmore Avenue, en route from San Francisco to Chicago to visit the Fair.

After an absence of five years, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles W. Weitzel renewed friendships here, en passant from Honolulu with their sons, Charles, Jr., and Frank, to the officer's new duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They motored East from here.

Mrs. Allen Hetler, wife of Lt. Comdr. Hetler, DC, USS Saratoga, was hostess in her Barcelona apartment at a recent bridge luncheon with covers at the flower-decked table for eight guests.

CARLISLE BARRACKS, PA.

July 1, 1934

Maj. and Mrs. C. G. Souder entertained Maj. and Mrs. F. S. Matlack and Maj. and Mrs. J. L. Hartman at a supper Sunday evening, June 24, previous to Major Matlack's departure.

A Regimental Review was held Monday morning, June 25, in honor of Maj. F. S. Matlack, former Regimental Commander. Major Matlack left shortly afterwards for new duty in Detroit. Mrs. Matlack and son Thomas will remain in Carlisle till Fall.

Mrs. G. Wallace of Huntington, W. Va., who has been the guest for the past month of her sister, Mrs. J. M. Willis, and Lt. Col. Willis, left for her home Tuesday, June 26. Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer returned to the Post Tuesday after several days in Rye, N. Y. Their son William returned with them for his summer vacation.

Dr. A. W. Sandrock and family of Pitcher, Ontario, have been the guests of Maj. and Mrs. G. P. Sandrock for the past week.

Maj. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook, Commanding General of the First Division, and Maj. Norman Randolph, General Staff Corps, inspected the Post June 26 and 27. They were guests of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. M. A. DeLaney during their stay.

Miss Mary Souder, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. C. G. Souder, entertained with a luncheon at the Molly Pitcher Hotel Wednesday, June 27, in honor of Mrs. J. H. Hilldring and Mrs. E. W. Billick, who leave this month. Other guests were Mrs. M. C. Stayer, Mrs. C. G. Souder, Mrs. J. H. Hartman, Mrs. O. K. Niess and her mother, Mrs. Auman, Mrs. C. M. Downs, Mrs. C. F. Sams, Mrs. G. D. Newton, Mrs. T. N. Page, Mrs. T. J. Hartford and Mrs. J. A. Bain.

Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Hilldring entertained Lt. Col. and Mrs. M. C. Stayer and son William at dinner Saturday evening, June 30.

Major Shiang-Min Lee left the Post Saturday, June 30, for New York and Washington. Maj. and Mrs. T. L. Smith and children arrived on the Post last week and have moved into quarters 25B.

Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Westervelt left the Post Friday, June 29, for a week-end in Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lt. and Mrs. J. A. Bain entertained Capt. and Mrs. J. H. Hilldring at supper Sunday evening, July 1. They later attended the movies.

FT. SNELLING, MINN.

July 1, 1934

Maj. and Mrs. T. W. O'Brien entertained Col. and Mrs. E. V. Cutler, Col. and Mrs. J. A. Moss and Lt. and Mrs. W. E. Donegan on Wednesday evening, June 27. Bridge was played during the evening.

On Saturday evening, June 30, Major and Mrs. O'Brien had as their guests for dinner before the formal opening of the new Ft. Snelling Country Club, Col. and Mrs. Fred McCarthy, Col. and Mrs. John Sherwood, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Taylor and Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Thacher, of Minneapolis.

Maj. and Mrs. Nels Stadig were guests of honor at a bridge dinner given in St. Paul, by Col. C. H. Miller on Wednesday evening, June 20.

The following Officers who left Fort Snelling on Monday, June 25, for various Civilian Conservation Corps Camps throughout the state of Minnesota for the purpose of discharging the Civilian Conservation Corps men expect to return to the post the first part of the week are: Lieutenants: H. C. Johnson, C. D. McNeerney, E. V. Williamson, B. E. Thurston, D. F. Buchwald and W. H. Freeland.

Col. and Mrs. John Sherwood and family who recently arrived on the post are occupying quarters D-10, formerly occupied by Col. and Mrs. A. M. Graham.

Lt. and Mrs. E. V. Williamson are occupying the quarters formerly occupied by Lt. and Mrs. W. A. Walker 2-K-5.

Lt. and Mrs. F. R. Zierath had as their guests for dinner on Sunday, June 24, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lachat of St. Paul.

FT. DU PONT, DELA.

July 2, 1934

Lt. Col. U. S. Grant, 3rd, assumed command of the Post and First Engineers June 28. Mrs. Grant and their daughters are on an extended European tour. They will arrive on the garrison the latter part of October.

Brig. Gen. Lucius R. Holbrook made his annual inspection of the Post this week. Captain and Mrs. Nortner entertained at luncheon on Friday for General Holbrook, Colonel Grant and Major Randolph.

Capt. and Mrs. Clinton Ball entertained at dinner on Saturday evening for thirty-four guests. In the course of the evening bridge and dancing were enjoyed.

Mrs. Helmer Swenholt was hostess at a "ladies stag" party on Tuesday evening. Prizes were awarded the best costume and stunt. Mrs. Nortner won first prize for the best costume. The honor for the best stunt was divided between Mrs. Simpkins and Miss Lorena Fairbanks. At midnight delicious refreshments were served.

Col. F. R. Ferguson, CAC, was the house guest of Captain and Mrs. Cook during the past week.

Miss Mary Louise Griffin entertained at dinner on Friday evening for some of the young people of the garrison in honor of Miss Eleanor Lawson, of Little Rock, Arkansas, who is visiting her cousin Miss Dorothy Waugh. Covers were laid for twelve.

Mrs. Heath Twitchell and three daughters were visitors on the Post over the fourth of July.

Mrs. Clinton Ball and son Tommy are leaving the post on Friday for a two weeks visit with Mrs. Ball's relatives at Waco, Texas.

Maj. O. O. Kuentz assistant to the Corps Area Engineer was a visitor on the Post on Monday. He was here in connection with the Organized Reserve Camp to be held on this Post.

Capt. and Mrs. Helmer Swenholt were the week end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Rusts of Lewes, Delaware.

Capt. and Mrs. Herbert Odeen were the over night guests on Tuesday of Captain and Mrs. Fairbanks.

NEWPORT, R. I.

June 30, 1934

Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan gave a dinner on Wednesday evening for Adm. Joseph Mason Reeves, USN, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet. Flag officers and their Staffs, ranking Officers of the local Army and Navy Stations, and representatives of the State were among the 135 guests. Among those present were: Governor Theodore Francis Greene, former Secretary of the Navy Charles Francis Adams, Adm. Frank H. Brumby, commander of the battle force, Vice-Adm. Thomas T. Craven, commander of the battleships, Rear Adm. Adolphus Andrews, chief of staff of the fleet, Rear Adm. George T. Pettigill, commander of the base force, Rear Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus, Pres. of the Naval War College, and Adm. William B. Caperton, USN, retired.

Rear Adm. Edward C. Kalbfus, of the Naval War College, and Mrs. Kalbfus will give a reception on Tuesday at the President's House to welcome the new class at the War College.

Capt. Walter N. Vernon, recently detached as Naval Aide to the President, has arrived for duty as a member of the advanced class of the Naval War College. Capt. Vernon, who is at the Viking, will be joined this week by Mrs. Vernon.

Mrs. Harold Stark arrived on Saturday and is at the LaForge. Captain Stark commands the USS West Virginia, which is now in the harbor.

The Officers of the West Virginia were "At Home" on Thursday afternoon from 5 until 7. Vice Adm. and Mrs. Thomas T. Craven, Capt. Harold Stark and Comdr. and Mrs. John F. Shafroth received the guests.

Mrs. David S. Barry, Jr., is at the Pine Lodge for a week. Major Barry is attached to the USS West Virginia. Mrs. John Francis Greenslade is at the Viking. Lieutenant Greenslade is also attached to the West Virginia.

Comdr. and Mrs. Roy C. Smith, Jr., with their daughters Miss Mary Smith and Mrs. Smith Thayer, have returned from a visit to Copperstown, N. Y.

National Guard Notes

With a distinguished group of guests, including Governor and Mrs. Paul V. McNutt and Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robert H. Tyndall, in attendance, the annual dinner-dance of the Indiana National Guard Officers Association was held at the Ulen Country Club, in Lebanon, Ind., was a brilliant and colorful military

pageant. One hundred and forty-three guests were seated in the club lounge and dining room for the dinner.

The guests of honor, Governor and Mrs. McNutt, Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Robert H. Tyndall, Adj. Gen. and Mrs. Elmer F. Straub, and Brig. Gen. and Mrs. D. Wray DePrez, were seated with Maj. and Mrs. Claud R. Crooks at the head table at the west end of the lounge. Music was furnished by an orchestra from the 139th Field Artillery band, with Warrant Officer James H. Hoy conducting.

Brig. Gen. D. Wray DePrez, commanding officer of the 76th Infantry Brigade, decorated Governor McNutt, Gen. Straub and Gen. Tyndall with the 76th Brigade Distinguished Service Cross. A flourish to the colors was blown in conclusion by the band.

Among National Guard colonels present were Col. Clyde F. Dreisbach, Col. John S. Fishback, Col. Albert H. Whitcomb, Col. Frank S. Gray, Col. Walter H. Unversaw and Col. Kenneth P. Williams.

Major Crooks, who is president of the Indiana National Guard Officers Association, and his staff officers, Captain Donaldson and Lt. Bayard Shumate, Capt. John Edwards and the officers of Battery C, were highly complimented by the guests on the success of the event.

San Francisco. — Maj. Gen. Mathew Tinley, Iowa National Guard, commanding the Thirty Fourth Division was the guest of a group of California military leaders at the University club recently. General Tinley is the president of the National Guard association of the United States. On his arrival in San Francisco from Portland, Oregon, he was welcomed by Brig. Gen. Seth E. Howard, adjutant general of California. Speakers at the dinner included Maj. Gen. Malin Craig USA, commanding Ninth Corps Area; Brig. Gen. Charles Lincoln, USA, who served as a young man in the Third Iowa Infantry with General Tinley. Col. John U. Calkins Jr., Chief of staff, Fortieth division was toastmaster. Forty officers attended the dinner. Later General Tinley left by automobile for Southern California in company with Adjutant General Howard.

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The President's Trip

President Roosevelt, aboard the USS Houston, following a visit to Puerto Rico this week, will put in at St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, today for a two day stay at the former naval station.

Next week, the President will transit the Panama Canal, after a stop at Cartagena, Columbia, July 10. He will spend July 11 and 12 in Panama and then sail for Hawaii. The itinerary of the Houston calls for arrival at Honolulu about July 24, departure from the islands July 28, and arrival at the Pacific Coast about August 2 or 3.

The USS New Orleans, heavy cruiser, has been designated for special duty with the President of the United States and escort vessel for the USS Houston after she transits the Panama Canal. The USS San Francisco, previously assigned to this duty has been ordered to return to the Mare Island Navy Yard.

The New Orleans, commanded by Capt. Allen B. Reed, USN, returned to New York on June 27th from her shakedown cruise to northern European ports. She has been ordered to proceed to the Canal Zone in time to leave Balboa with the Houston on July 12.

National Rifle Matches

For the third straight year, the National Rifle Association's national high-powered rifle and pistol championships will be determined in regional and state tournaments rather than in one central tournament, according to plans announced by the rifle association.

Shoots for the championships and trophies are now in process of organization in every section of the country by state and other rifle organizations affiliated with the national body.

All the trophies of the association, two of them, the Wimbledon and Leech cups, dating back to 1875, will be at stake in the meets and all competitors, regardless in which shoots they participate, will have a chance for them as scores at all the meets will be taken into consideration in the final determination of winners.

While practically all of the rifle matches had heretofore been restricted to the service rifle, all matches this year will permit the use of any .30-caliber rifle of American manufacture.

The National Rifle Association's big-bore rifle and pistol matches were held in conjunction with the government's big National Matches until after Congress, in reducing expenses, withheld appropriation for the meet in 1932 and since. The rifle association, however, continued its annual matches, adopting the regional and state system of deciding them.

However, the association still holds a National small-bore rifle tournament, which, this year, is slated for Camp Perry Ohio, over the eight-day period commencing August 19 and concluding August 26.

OBITUARIES

Brig. Gen. James Parker, USA-Ret., Major General National Army, M. H. D. S. M., died in New York City, June 2, 1934. Of him some one has said "a great light has gone out for the army, and a gallant gentleman has left the ranks."

But while in succinct terms these words may convey the epitome of his career, it is altogether too unique a record to be condensed within the space of a dozen words; and the warrior who participated in two Indian campaigns and three wars deserves a more extended appreciation of his faithful and efficient work in the mounted branch of the service. It is a distinguished career; but only the high-lights can be dwelt upon here—other phases, possibly even more interesting, must be passed by and left for the historian of the eighty-year cycle which felt the imprint of his forceful mind and impressively attractive personality.

Born at Newark, N. J. in 1854, and endowed with a background of distinguished ancestry, James Parker prepared himself for a military career by courses of study at Phillips Academy and Rutgers College, which subsequently

conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. In 1876 he graduated from the U. S. Military Academy and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant, 4th Cavalry, in June of that year.

Three years later he married Charlotte M. Condit, also of Newark; and their family has representatives in both the military and naval departments of the service, where the Parker tradition of loyal attention to every duty has been maintained in an eminent degree. Those early days of his career were filled with thrilling experiences for the young mounted officer and not unminged with anxious fears on the part of his wife. Service in the Indian Territory (1878-79) was succeeded by participation in the Ute campaign (1879-81) and the strenuous Geronimo campaign throughout Arizona (1885-86).

There came then a lull in the activities of our troops in war-time pursuits; and we find Captain Parker assigned to service as instructor of cavalry at West Point (1894-98). These quiet times provided a period of family reunion; but their duration did not extend beyond the declaration of War with Spain in the latter year, 1898. Active service took him to the Philippines (1898-1901); and his courage and efficiency in that War and the Philippine Insurrection was recognized by Congress when the Congressional Medal of Honor "for distinguished gallantry at Vigan, P. I." was awarded to this cavalry officer, and silver stars for gallantry in three actions in the course of that war and the ensuing insurrection.

After terms in the Adjutant General's office at Washington under Maj. Gen. M. C. Corbin, he was appointed Director of the Cavalry School at Ft. Riley, Kans. (1905-06); and when the U. S. Government afforded aid to Cuba by dispatching an army of pacification, Colonel Parker was given command of the 11th Cavalry, and stationed at Pinar del Rio, 125 miles west of Havana, and at the very heart of the region where Cuba's most fertile tobacco is grown. His arrival was too late to permit of participation in preparing the remarkable military map of Cuba, about 2 miles to the inch and 24 feet long, accomplished by Gen. Franklin Bell. The departure of the 11th Cavalry occurred Feb. 17, 1909. It was viewed with genuine regret by the people of Pinar del Rio, who regarded the U. S. troops as protectors and not foes; and numerous courtesies were constantly extended to the officers by the principal citizens of that city.

Perhaps the most exhilarating chapter of General Parker's book, "The Old Army Memories—1872-1918" has to do with this period of his career. Following in succession, the offices of Director of the Cavalry School at Ft. Riley, and Colonel of the 11th Cavalry at Pinar del Rio, were succeeded by command at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., whither he proceeded with the entire regiment, the 11th, and where he continued in charge for five years (1907-13). Using this fine regiment, nearly a thousand strong, as the nucleus, the superior and unusual facilities afforded at Chickamauga Park were utilized to illustrate the high pitch to which our cavalry could be brought, making them (as General Sheridan had declared while official observer with the German Army in the Franco-Prussian War) the most efficient troops for service upon American terrain.

In Europe during 1912, General Parker had the opportunity to study the extent to which our cavalry could to advantage be reorganized; and he was assigned to command of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, San Antonio, Tex., March, 1913. As the shadow of the World War was seen to approach the United States, it was natural the Department of War should enlist the services of this distinguished teacher and officer so intimately identified with the mounted branch of the service, and we see him given charge of mobilization and training of numerous organizations from 1916 to February, 1930.

While on observation duty in France, October-November, 1917, General Parker was frequently under fire; and in recognition of that service he received the Distinguished Service Medal for his par-

ticipation in the World War. The nature of this service overseas was highly honorable; but it was not the result of selection for high command in France and "on Flanders Field," and word of this disappointment was reserved for General Parker until after embarking on board the Finland at Hoboken—a blow which was felt throughout the remainder of his life. Having trained recruits almost without number, their military instructor felt he had earned the right to show how efficient his students would prove themselves upon the Western Front. Even after his return from his two months of observation duty, his heart was with our officers and men who were, as he expresses their war-time experiences, "climbing down into the valleys of death and upon the hills of torture."

Another shock was retirement by operation of law, Feb. 20, 1918. Hoping against hope, he had thought it possible—even probable—he would, in view of his record, be retained in charge of the 32nd Division, which he had brought to a high degree of proficiency at Waco, Tex., and that he would be permitted to command it in France.

Among the notable doings that stand out in the record of things well done by this ornament of the U. S. Army, we find the account of his preparation of a revised edition of the Cavalry Drill Regulations in 1902 in less than a month, by his own unaided efforts, although officially endorsed "made by a board of officers" above the signature "Elihu Root, Secretary of War."

Another feat was the preparation of a course of target practice for the National Guard, the order by General Corbin, as Adjutant General, being given at 10 a.m. in the following words: "Parker, these gentlemen want the War Department to publish a course of target practice for the National Guard. Have it ready and bring it in here by noon!"

That this *beau sabreur* was not of a haughty, unteachable spirit is abundantly shown by passages in his memoirs, *The Old Army*. Thus at p. 387 he says:

"In war the rashness of ignorance has no value. * * * in my 42 years of service there was scarcely a day I did not learn some new thing, and it seemed to me that it was towards the end of my career that my eyes were opened most."

What would our former instructor of Cavalry and author of the 1902 revision of the Cavalry Drill Regulations have said to the abolition of the saber as a Cavalry weapon in the U. S. Army? The answer would seem to appear at p. 397, where that officer asserts that in a series of experiments "with the mounted branch of the service he * * * demonstrated that at very close quarters the saber is more efficient than the pistol."

But such matters of detail seem trivial when compared with the *real* problems of life; and among them is the problem whether others will arise to take up the mantle of high military qualification which was dropped from the shoulders of General Parker when he was summoned to the final roll-call. The country which produced him can produce others. And so let us adopt for this phase of national life the motto "Hope on"; and so believing, we will enter confidently upon the years which he was not destined to see.

R. S. H.

Births, Marriages and Deaths

BORN

BOOTH—Born at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., June 29, 1934, to Ens. and Mrs. Charles Thomas Booth, USN, a son.

COMSTOCK—Born at Seaside Hospital, Long Beach, Calif., June 11, 1934, to Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. W. Comstock, USN, a son Craig Comstock.

DeWITT—Born at Station Hospital, West Point, N. Y., June 28, 1934, to Capt. and Mrs. William F. DeWitt, MC, USA, a daughter, Brooke.

GUDE—Born at Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., June 17, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Elmer W. Gude, Inf., USA, a son, William Warren; grandson of Maj. and Mrs. Shields Warren, Inf., USA.

HARDING—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 22, 1934, to Maj. and Mrs. Edwin Forrest Harding, Inf., USA, a daughter, Anne Woodward.

HEMPSTEAD—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 26, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Edward B. Hempstead, USA, a daughter, Eleanor Calvert; granddaughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ernest J. King.

MATTHEWS—Born at Columbus, Ga., June 21, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. Willis S. Matthews, Inf., USA, a daughter, Nancy Eugenia.

PURCELL—Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 23, 1934, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Frank A. Purcell, USA, a son, John Patrick Purcell.

ZIMMERMAN—Born at Sternberg General Hospital, Manila, May 19, 1934, to Lt. and Mrs. J. B. Zimmerman, AC, USA, a son, Joseph Dale.

MARRIED

BURNS-GREY—Married at Portland, Me., June 11, 1934, Miss Victoria Livingston Grey, to Lt. Donald Sylvester Burns, USA.

CARAWAY-LITTLE—Married at Washington, D. C., June 30, Miss Indel Roberts Little, to Lt. Paul W. Caraway, USA.

HOOPER-PATRICK—Married June 26, 1934, Miss Elizabeth Withers Patrick, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Bower Reynolds Patrick, to Lt. (Jg) Edwin Bickford Hooper, USN.

LICHIRIE-ROHRBECK—Married at Berlin, Germany, July 3, 1934, Fraulein Charlotte Rohrbek, to Lt. Cornelius A. Lichirie, USA.

MASON-KRIMBIL—Married at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., June 18, 1934, Miss Katherine Mary Krimbll, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Walter Michael Krimbll, USA, to Lt. Laasler Albert Mason, USA.

MEYER-FITZGERALD—Married June 30, 1934, Miss Margaret Elizabeth Fitzgerald, to Lt. Thomas E. Meyer, son of Col. and Mrs. O. B. Meyer, USA-Ret.

PATRICK-LEITCH—Married in Princess Anne County, Va., June 29, 1934, Miss Charlton Lewis Leitch, to Bower Reynolds Patrick, Jr., son of Capt. and Mrs. Bower R. Patrick, USN-Ret.

POCOCK-WILDER—Married at Mitchell Field, L. I., July 4, 1934, Miss Laura Louise Wilder, to Lt. William S. Pockock, Jr., AC, USA.

SUTHERLAND-HITE—Married at White Plains, N. Y., June 30, 1934, Miss Ruth T. Hite, to Lt. John Reynolds Sutherland, USA.

WATERS-PATTON—Married at Beverly Farms, Mass., June 27, 1934, Miss Beatrice Patton, daughter of Lt. Col. and Mrs. George S. Patton, Jr., USA, to Lt. John Knight Waters, USA.

DIED

BOWMAN—Died at Atlanta, Ga., June 30, 1934, Maj. Walter O. Bowman, USA-Ret.

BURT—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 3, 1934, Marie Bunker Burt, wife of Col. William H. Burt, (FA), 1GD; mother of Mrs. Robert T. Chaplin, wife of Captain Chaplin, CAC, USA; sister of Mrs. William H. Wilson, wife of Colonel Wilson, CAC, USA; and sister of Maj. Sidney M. Bunker, Med-Res.

COOK—Died at Minneapolis, Minn., June 28, 1934, Mr. Seth A. Cook, father of Capt. Merlyn G. Cook, USN-Ret.

McGOURTY—Died at Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., June 25, 1934, Lt. Comdr. Lawrence Edward McGourty, DC, USN.

MECHAN—Died at Ft. McPherson, Ga., June 29, 1934, Jessie W. Mechan, wife of Lt. Col. John W. Mechan, USA.

NAYLOR—Died at Indianapolis, Ind., June 19, 1934, 1st Lt. George A. Naylor, USA-Ret.

NIXON—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., July 1, 1934, Col. Cortland Nixon, USA-Ret.

PERRY—Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., June 29, 1934, Lt. Col. Barton W. Perry, USA-Ret.

SAMUELSON—Died at Washington, D. C., June 28, 1934, Edwin W. Samuelson, Jr., son of Ens. Edwin W. Samuelson, USNRF.

WHITE—Died at Mercy Hospital, San Diego, Calif., June 22, 1934, Mrs. Pauline White, wife of Lt. David White, USN-Ret.; mother of Lt. (Jg) William White, USN, attached to the USS Astoria, Lillian White, and Mrs. Julia Meech.

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MERCHANT MARINE

Current American Shipbuilding

On June 1, 1934, American shipyards were building or under contract to build for private shipowners 62 vessels aggregating 45,500 gross tons, compared with 60 vessels aggregating 47,753 gross tons on May 1, 1934. The tonnage was distributed as follows:

Steam and motor, steel—Seagoing, 1000 gross tons and over, 7 vessels totaling 24,400 tons; all coasts, 100 to 999 gross tons, 8 totaling 4540 tons.

Unrigged, steel—All coasts, 100 gross tons and over, 46 totaling 16,069 tons.

Steam and motor, wood—All coasts, 100 gross tons and over, 1 of 500 tons.

Importance of Shipping

Mr. R. J. Baker, president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, speaking July 6, 1934 at the annual convention of the Tobacco Association of the United States meeting at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., stressed the importance of an American Merchant Marine to the tobacco industry.

"We have learned," Mr. Baker said, "that to sell goods we must be able to offer delivery through facilities subject to our control. Alien bottoms have a habit of leaving us just when we need them most, when prices are high and the demand unlimited. It would be much more logical for a tobacco grower to depend upon the trucks of his rivals than for the United States, as a nation, to depend upon the ship lines of those with whom we must compete in the international market."

"The spread of capital during recent years makes such a policy more and more untenable. Foreign shipping investments are almost invariably interwoven with a wide range of other securities. Frequently a ship line is owned outright by interests with which we are in the keenest competition. Many an American cargo has gone to market in the delivery wagons of a rival producer. This is a thing which in private competition just isn't done. It is done in the

infinitely more competitive field of world trade by no other Great Power except the United States.

"As I said in the beginning of this discourse, American shippers heretofore have been rather prone to consider only the advantages of the moment in the routing of freight. It behooves all of us to do the best we can in the matter of price, but we must not lose sight of the fact that rates are but one phase of the business of ocean transportation. Temporary rates are a minor consideration indeed. They are always confusing, frequently a delusion and sometimes costly to the extreme. Stabilization has become the keynote of recovery, in the tobacco industry and in others. The principle is equally applicable to the chaotic business of carriage by water.

"Stabilized rates, at compensatory levels, benefit not only those engaged in shipping but every user as well. Non-compensatory rates cannot be other than a fleeting expedient, harmful alike to the best interests of shipowner and shipper.

The brunt of the attack, unfortunately, is borne by the established lines. The fly-by-night operator may jump in at the height of the season, skim off the cream and depart. The established operator maintains extensive shore operations, a modern fleet, and regular, dependable service—year in and year out. There are American lines that have been in their trades 10, 15 and up to 80 years. Their influence in creating good will and in the building of markets has been of inestimable value.

"Chaos knows no master. Under the proposed Shipping Code, shippers are given every opportunity to participate in the making of rates. They may plan ahead, fortified by an equitable rate structure, openly arrived at, plus regular, dependable service to every port on earth. That, I submit, is of vastly greater importance than any transitory profit that may accrue from the undercutting of rates. It will prove a boon alike in the development of foreign markets and in the upbuilding of an adequate Merchant Marine.

News and Gossip

(Continued from Page 918)

Compliment Colonel Piper.—The regular informal assembling of U. S. Army officers for Friday luncheon at the University Club in New York took the form on June 22 of a congratulatory tribute to Col. Alexander R. Piper, since graduation Secretary of the West Point Class of '89 and President of the South Brooklyn Railway Company, upon his election on June 10 to the Presidency of the Association of Graduates of the United States Military Academy, eleven classes of which returned to the Academy for reunion dinners this year.

Colonel Piper, as Deputy Commissioner of New York Police under General Greene, introduced the block system and street traffic regulations.

As the self-styled "Goat of '89" for forty-five years, his success in rallying the largest percentage of his classmates for the anniversary reunions and in promoting the social solidarity of the members (graduate and non-graduate) through the years, made a great impression upon the Association of Graduates and inspired the movement for his elevation to the head of the alumni organization, with its 5500 members.

Among Colonel Piper's devices for maintaining class morale was the publication of "Mugs of '89," contrasting cadet faces with the countenances of maturity; this was followed this year with "Addenda to Mugs of '89," giving in detail the life-stories of the members of '89. At intervals Bulletins have issued from "the Goat's" office in Brooklyn relating the latest that has befallen the survivors—24 of the 49 graduates are still living. A beautiful floral offering and a letter to the afflicted are forthcoming in "the inevitable hour" from the ever-thoughtful and alert Piper.

Army Ordnance Department Notes.—Frankford Arsenal has begun the manufacture of 150,000 rounds of caliber .30 Palma Match ammunition for the Marine Corps, in accordance with the specifications laid down by that branch.

All specifications for machine guns and their related equipment, are being revised and re-written to bring them up to date and to include the new equipment recently developed. A general specification has been prepared for automatic and semi-automatic weapons, so as to avoid the duplication of common data applying to the several weapons. Several of these specifications have been tentatively approved, and steps are being taken to submit them for final approval so that they may be made available for publication.

The test of the sample gun cover for 75 mm Gun Carriage M1897A4 has been completed at Ft. Hoyle. Rock Island Arsenal has been instructed to proceed with the manufacture of sufficient gun covers to equip all of these carriages. These covers will probably be available in August, 1934.

The fourth order for 204 Field Artillery trainers has been placed with the Quantiproductions Machine Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y. These trainers are intended for the Organized Reserve. In all 782 trainers are completed or on order.

Specifications for Heavy Tractor M1 were revised to bring them up to date, were approved by the Ordnance Committee, and were cleared by The Assistant Secretary of War subject to reduction of maximum weight to 30,000 pounds to conform with the weight limitation of G. O. 9, War Department, Sept. 11, 1933. This change has been approved by The Adjutant General.

Arms Control.—From Geneva come reports of further steps to be taken with respect to the supervision of the manufacture of arms. It is even said that President Roosevelt is anxious to go as far as possible in effecting a control, which, it is argued, will result in minimizing the chances of war or limiting war, if it break out, over a short period. The officials who are advocating arms supervision do not perhaps appreciate they are extending international prying into the internal affairs of the nations affected. More than this, they do not understand that the term arms is an elastic one and that it can be made to include everything that enters into war operations—production of minerals, cotton, chemicals, clothing, etc. American industrialists have many secrets which Europe is anxious to learn and adopt for production and competition. It is suggested that great care should be taken in the negotiation of any instrument which would empower foreign governments to send agents into our plants ostensibly to see whether or not we are turning out arms but really to obtain information relative to formulas or processes.

War Department Releases Two Military Prisoners on July Fourth.—Following the practice of the War Department for many years to release on the Fourth of July a limited number of military prisoners whose conduct is excellent and who have served material portions of their sentences, there were selected for release this year two prisoners; one from the Atlantic Branch, U. S. Disciplinary Barracks, Governors Island, New York, and one from the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas. Communications authorizing the release of these prisoners on the Fourth of July were sent out from the War Department.

FINANCE

Financial Digest

The Federal Reserve Board's condition statement of weekly reporting member banks in 91 leading cities on June 27 shows increases of \$115,000,000 in investments, \$129,000,000 in net demand deposits and \$9,000,000 in time deposits and a decrease of \$41,000,000 in loans.

Loans on securities declined \$27,000,000 in the New York district and \$42,000,000 at all reporting member banks. A decrease of \$15,000,000 in "all other" loans in the Chicago district and small decreases in the Richmond and Kansas City districts were offset by increases in other Federal Reserve districts.

Holdings of United States Government securities increased \$50,000,000 in the New York district, \$16,000,000 in the Chicago district, \$10,000,000 in the St. Louis district and \$83,000,000 at all reporting member banks. Holdings of other securities increased \$27,000,000 in the New York district and \$32,000,000 at all reporting banks.

Licensed member banks formerly included in the condition statement of member banks in 101 leading cities, but not now included in the weekly statement, had total loans and investments of \$1,093,000,000 and net demand, time and Government deposits of \$1,214,000,000 on June 27 compared with \$1,081,000,000 and \$1,196,000,000, respectively, on June 20.

Letters to Editor

Send your views on pay, promotion and other vital subjects to the Editor, Army and Navy Journal, 1701 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

All letters intended for publication should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a proof of good faith. If the writer desires to omit his name when the letter is published, he should so state.

Letters printed in this column represent the views of the writer and publication herein does not imply endorsement by the Army and Navy Journal.

Promotion of Noncoms

Editor, Army and Navy Journal:

It appears to the writer that the methods and policies used for promoting non-commissioned officers on the Detached Enlisted Men's List are unjust for the following reasons:

1. Men on duty with the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps are promoted in accordance with the length of their Army service. This seems unjust in that if a vacancy should occur and this vacancy be filled with a man of twenty-five years' service he would be eligible for promotion before all others of less service regardless of how long the others have been on these duties. Using this method it might take many years for a man to be promoted, as vacancies as they occur might be filled with men of long service.

2. Men on duty with the Reserve Officers' Training Corps are promoted in accordance with the date of their warrant. This is unjust in that if a vacancy should occur and this vacancy be filled with a man whose warrant dates, for instance, 1916, he is eligible for promotion before all others whose warrants are of later date regardless of how long the others have been on the job. Many men, with excellent records, bought out, etc., to be detailed on the Detached Enlisted Men's List, consequently their warrants are of much later date.

3. During the recent reduction of Sergeant-Instructors, National Guard, many noncommissioned officers were transferred, through no fault of their own, from National Guard duty to other

(Continued on Next Page)

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Letters to the Editor

(Continued from Preceding Page)

branches and duties on the Detached Enlisted Men's List. In most cases these noncommissioned officers suffered as regards their status for promotion due to the aforementioned reasons. A man may be transferred, at any time, from one detail to another, thereby changing his status for promotion.

The above-mentioned systems are not used in regiments or in noncombatant branches of the Army. In these cases promotions are usually made through merit, efficiency, competency, or examinations. A noncommissioned officer is, or should be, efficient and competent to remain on duty in connection with the Detached Enlisted Men's List.

Since there are three or more systems used in promoting noncommissioned officers in the service it would seem that that system which is the most consistent and fair should be adopted in fairness to all noncommissioned officers on the Detached Enlisted Men's List.

Therefore, it seems that the only fair way of making promotions of noncommissioned officers on the Detached Enlisted Men's List is for each Corps Area Commander to consolidate all noncommissioned officers on the Detached Enlisted Men's List on one list, and to make promotions in accordance with the length of time a noncommissioned officer has actually been on the Detached Enlisted Men's List, counting and combining all service on the Detached Enlisted Men's List, whether National Guard, Organized Reserve Corps or Reserve Officers' Training Corps.

SERGEANT D. E. M. L.

"Simplified" Army Clothing

EDITOR, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

A few lines on dress reform, which will, if adopted, save the Government money instead of costing.

Why do we have to hike and gallop around in a temperature of around a hundred above or more, in a shirt with a turn-down collar on it and a button, and, to make it still more secure, a cravat. The more general wearing of the khaki shirt, as now, instead of the wool OD is a step in the proper direction, but why not go a step further and let us have the khaki shirt for summer wear without a collar and cravat? A khaki shirt without a collar and a "V" neck would be just about ideal and most certainly would look a lot better than a collar and cravat soaked with perspiration. To see an organization on the march on a hot day with collar open and cravats dangling surely certifies to the fact that the men must be in misery, and it most certainly looks rotten.

We can also do without the long sleeves which are all too often rolled up. Why not a sleeve which stops just short of the elbow? Collars, cravats and long sleeves; just so much excess baggage.

The above, in the sense of uniform alteration is a small matter, but what a lot of comfort to this man's Army.

Arno R. G. Fritzsche,
Master Sergeant.

Army Promotion

EDITOR, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It has been very discouraging for the promotion-list officers of the Army to see another Congress pass into history without enacting legislation to relieve acute promotion stagnation. Those who constitute that hapless group generally characterized as the "submerged officers" are glad that the Navy and Marine Corps have obtained the promotion legislation they desired.

The conditions have existed for years

which are primarily responsible for the stagnation in promotion, namely, first the lack of teeth in the Class B procedure and, second, the failure of the War Department to utilize the means at its disposal to obtain normal attrition.

Fortunately the Class B procedure has been strengthened recently to the point where it will be possible to force the retirement of hundreds of officers who are below standard.

Under normal conditions the annual rate of attrition should average 407. For the last three years it has averaged considerably less than 250. Last year it was 224. Obviously this failure to obtain the average attrition rate over a period of many years has left the promotion-list cluttered up with stagnation.

The fact that Congress is aware of this condition and fully recognizes the existence in the promotion-list personnel of hundreds of officers mentally or physically unfit to perform all their duties in the field has been the big stumbling block in the way of the MacArthur Promotion Bill. Congress has been unwilling to enact this legislation because it is purely an artificial means of increasing promotions and in many cases its enactment would operate to promote the unfit officer instead of retiring him.

As a rule these hundreds of officers who are unfit to perform all of their duties are the most expensive element of personnel because most of them count over thirty years of service for pay purposes. Their retention prevents their replacement by new officers more economical to maintain. Furthermore, their retention prevents a flow of ROTC institution graduates into the promotion list. This leaven of civilian college graduates is essential to a balanced personnel.

Now Congress has apparently recognized this situation because it has enacted legislation at this session which will require the retirement of about 300 officers commissioned prior to June 1, 1934. Many see in this the first step in purging the Army of its unfit commissioned personnel which is indeed a ray of hope to the submerged officer and a promise of reasonable career prospects to all who are contemplating seeking commission in the Regular Army.

Now the War Department has in its hands the power to speed up promotion and accomplish that cleaning out of dead wood which is eventually to be forced upon it by Congress.

Why stop at the forced retirement of 300 officers? Hundreds of officers have been placed provisionally in Class B. The great majority of them must be practically worthless or they would never have been so classified, because of the lenient method of rating officers which is in vogue in the Army today. Let the War Department not stop at the 300 but get all of them who cannot measure up to the standards which the Board is required to insist upon.

In addition to these mentally unfit officers, the W. D. has ordered hundreds of physically unfit officers to general hospitals for observation and treatment. The great majority of them are not fit to perform all of their duties in the field. The great majority count over 30 years of service for pay purposes, and will receive the maximum rate of retired pay if retired. The W. D. should not stop at the 300 but should force the retirement of all officers who are found to be physically unfit to perform all of their duties in the field.

Officers below field grade have stood lots of punishment in recent years, what with promotion stagnation, pay cuts and

especially the unjust and discriminatory pay freeze. Many high ranking officers do not realize the low state of morale of the junior officer. The W. D. would be extremely wise to make every effort to force the retirement of all officers mentally or physically unfit. It is certain that not only would the standard of the commissioned promotion list be tremendously improved but also the Congress would be more inclined to act favorably on promotion legislation were it convinced that such legislation would benefit an efficient personnel.

If the War Department will cast aside sentiment and cease to protect the officers mentally or physically unfit to perform all their duties, it is a safe estimate that instead of the forced retirement of 300 officers by September 30th, 1934, the number retired would be nearer 1,000. This would obviate to a great extent the necessity for promotion legislation. The humps would automatically be materially leveled. Hundreds of junior officers would automatically be promoted. It would be possible to commission hundreds of ROTC graduates. Hundreds of officers whose pay is still frozen would automatically step into the pay of the next higher grade. The morale and efficiency of the Army would be tremendously increased—all without the necessity of any more authority than now rests in the hands of the War Department.

Stagnated.

N.A.C.A. Research Work

It is not generally recognized throughout the country that approximately 65 per cent of the research work undertaken by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics in its laboratory at Langley Field, Va., is directly for and at the request of either the Army or Navy.

Dr. Joseph S. Ames, chairman of the committee, and president of Johns Hopkins University, in explaining the work of the committee to the House Committee on Appropriations, brought out this fact.

The chairman explained to the Congressmen the projects that the committee has scheduled to work on in 1935. One of the most important is that of aerodynamic safety in military and commercial planes. Some of the committee's work of service interest was outlined by Dr. Ames as follows:

Aerodynamic Researches

The advances in aerodynamic efficiency during the past 2 years have been greater than in the preceding 10 years, and aviation is in a relatively early stage of its development. The advancement has been so rapid that military and commercial airplanes used in 1932 are now obsolete, owing largely to increase in speed and other performance characteristics. Within the past 2 years the cruising speeds of commercial airplanes have increased from about 120 miles an hour to about 180 miles an hour, and the high speeds of military bombers now exceed 200 miles an hour. To make other types effective, such as pursuit and observation airplanes, it is necessary to greatly increase their speeds to 250 or 300 miles an hour. The increase in performance obtained from greater aerodynamic efficiency and greater propulsive efficiency is to a large extent the result of investigations conducted by the Committee on the optimum location of engines with reference to the wing and fuselage of an airplane.

With this increased speed there are many attendant problems which must be solved to improve the safety of airplanes, both in operation and in structure. Lower landing and take-off speeds for both land planes and seaplanes are necessary. This problem is of the utmost importance, as the demand is for increased speed for all types of aircraft, and the facilities for safely landing and taking off airplanes require that the landing speeds be not increased.

In order that military aviation, both in the Army Air Corps and the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy, may keep pace with the advancements in other progressive nations, and to insure efficiency and economy of operation in the rapidly growing air transport industry,

it is necessary to continue a well-planned program of aeronautical research under the direction of the Committee. This program is planned in accordance with requests from the Army, Navy, and Department of Commerce to meet the aeronautical research needs of all the governmental services. As a result of the Committee's annual conference with aircraft manufacturers at Langley Field, the general fundamental problems in which the industry is particularly interested.

(Continued on Next Page)

Status of Promotion

ARMY PROMOTION STATUS

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) since June 29, 1934.

Last promotion to the grade of Col.—Joseph F. Taulbee, QMC, No. 7, April 1934, A. L. & Directory. Vacancies—None. Senior Lt. Col.—Hiram M. Cooper, Inf.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Henry D. F. Munnikhuyse, GSC, (QMC), No. 585. Vacancies—None. Senior Major—Philip S. Gage, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Roy C. Hilton, Inf., No. 2316. Vacancies—None. Senior Capt.—John C. Adams, FA.

Last promotion to the grade of Capt.—C. Wingate Reed, Ord. Dept., No. 5769. Vacancies—None. Senior 1st Lt.—William J. McCarthy, CAC.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Howard G. Bunker, AC, No. 8450. Vacancies—None. Senior 2nd Lt.—Edward C. Reber, FA.

NAVY PROMOTION STATUS

July 1, 1934

The following shows the name of the junior officer in the ranks indicated:

Rear Adm. W. S. Pye, Capt. R. E. Cassidy, Comdr. Roy Pfaff, Lt. Comdr. L. E. Gehres, Lt. John C. Daniel.

Medical Corps

Rear Adm. James C. Pryor, Capt. J. B. Pollard, Comdr. J. R. White, Lt. Comdr. H. C. Johnston, Lt. T. F. Welner.

Dental Corps

Comdr. E. K. Patton, Lt. Comdr. H. G. Ralph, Lt. E. H. Delaney.

Supply Corps

Rear Adm. G. G. Selbels, Capt. J. H. Knapp, Comdr. H. G. Bowerford, Lt. Comdr. D. F. Zimmerman, Lt. L. H. Thomas, Lt. (jg) C. T. Abbott.

Chaplain Corps

Capt. E. A. Duff, Comdr. T. L. Kirkpatrick, Lt. Comdr. J. M. Hester, Lt. G. L. Markle.

Construction Corps

Rear Adm. R. M. Watt, Capt. A. J. Chantry, Jr., Comdr. G. W. Nelson, Lt. Comdr. William Nledert, Lt. J. J. Schelbeier.

Civil Engineer Corps

Rear Adm. B. E. Bakenhus, Capt. R. Whitman, Comdr. J. N. Laycock, Lt. Comdr. W. W. Schneider, Lt. H. MacT. Sylvester.

MARINE CORPS PROMOTION STATUS

July 1, 1934

Last Commissioned

Colonel—Frederick H. Barker.
Lieutenant Colonel—Clark H. Wells.
Major—William W. Ashurst.
Captain—George W. McHenry.
First Lieutenant—Mercede A. Kramer.

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N.A.C.A. Research Work

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ested are included in the program. There follows a list of problems comprising the Committee's program for 1935 under this project:

Aerodynamic safety of military and commercial airplanes	\$122,120
Structural safety of military and commercial airplanes	74,530
Increasing speed and reducing power required for military and commercial airplanes	77,850
Investigation of maneuverability and flight path of military airplanes ..	35,820
Reduction of airplane landing speeds ..	6,410
Investigation of problems relating to greater propulsive efficiency	53,480
Airship investigations	30,130
Investigation of rotating-wing systems	18,560
Fundamental aerodynamic problems ..	23,400
Physical researches	15,300

During the past fiscal year the new full-scale wind tunnel has contributed further information of the greatest value in connection with the development of aeronautics. The problems submitted to the Committee by the Army and Navy for investigation in this equipment are so numerous that it is not possible, with the limited personnel available, to operate it continuously, as under present conditions it is necessary for the highly skilled operating personnel to suspend operations in order to work up results which could well be worked up by lower-paid junior engineers and computers. A small increase in personnel would very materially increase the output of this valuable equipment.

Aircraft Engine Researches

The present aircraft engine is far from satisfactory. The increased performance of aircraft and decreased cost of operation depend upon obtaining more horsepower from the present engines without increasing the weight and with improved fuel economy. One of the major items of cost in the operation of aircraft is for fuel and maintenance of the engine, and the safety of aircraft operation depends primarily upon the reliability of the aircraft engine. The fundamental problems in improving the aircraft engine and obtaining more power for the same or less weight involve the study of the effect of increased compression ratio, increased rotating speed, improved fuels, and the combustion efficiency of the engine. The importance of improving the operating efficiency, affecting fuel cost and fuel load, of aircraft engines for both military and commercial airplanes cannot be over estimated. In all countries every effort is being made to develop a more efficient and more reliable aircraft engine having lower weight per horsepower. The following list of problems comprises the committee's program for aircraft engine research:

Reduction of fire hazard—safety fuels ..	\$0,000
Increasing power output by auxiliary apparatus	2,800
Methods of obtaining high power output for military aircraft (two-stroke-cycle fuel-injection air-cooled engine)	19,935
Cooling and cowling air-cooled engines	16,220
Increase of structural efficiency of aircraft engines through reduction of temperatures and maximum pressures	2,930
Factors influencing operating characteristics of high-speed compression-ignition engines	25,000
Reduction of fuel consumption of compression-ignition engines by correct air flow in cylinders	3,275
Factors influencing injection characteristics of fuel sprays for compression-ignition engines, including conventional air-cooled engine cylinder	17,370
Development of apparatus for measuring and recording power delivered by engines in flight	3,500

Hydrodynamic Researches

The development of seaplanes both for military and commercial purposes has assumed an added importance, especially seaplanes having long-range characteristics for coast defense, operation with the fleet, and communication between the United States and its possessions. The extension of air-mail and air-transport lines to South America and possibly to Europe is dependent mainly upon the

development of large seaplanes. A number of investigations have been requested by the Army and the Navy and the program of fundamental research on this subject has taxed the capacity of the new N.A.C.A. tank. The limit to the number of investigations that can be made is set by the amount of work that can be accomplished by the present limited personnel. The N.A.C.A. tank, or seaplane towing channel, at Langley Field, is the only equipment of its kind in the country for the investigation of the hydrodynamic properties of seaplane hulls and floats. The committee, in cooperation with the Bureau of Aeronautics of the Navy Department, has planned a program of investigation in the N.A.C.A. tank which embraces the fundamental problems relating to flying boat design, the solution of which is necessary in the development of large seaplanes. This program consists of the following specific problems:

Flying boats—Improvement of performance by study of effects of variation of forms of hulls	\$14,980
Floats for high-speed seaplane—Investigation for Navy of plain floats and floats in combination with sponsons and hydrovanes	10,885
Fundamental factors affecting planing surfaces	2,110
Frictional resistance of boat surfaces ..	1,405

During the fiscal year 1933 the N.A.C.A. tank has continued in efficient operation. The number and character of the problems submitted to the Committee by the Navy for investigation in this tank are such that with the present limited personnel it is necessary for the highly skilled operators to suspend operations in order to work up results which could well be worked up by lower-paid junior engineers and computers. The small increase in personnel requested will very materially increase the output of this valuable equipment.

Navy Construction and Repair BY REAR ADM. EMORY S. LAND, CC, USN

Chief Constructor of the Navy and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair
The Bureau of Construction and Repair is responsible by law and regulations for all that relates to the designing, building, fitting and repairing of the hulls (including internal structure and deck houses) of all ships built for the Navy and for their structural strength, stability, habitability and seaworthiness.

This responsibility is further extended to turret structures, installation of armor, masts and rigging, steering gears, windlasses, deck winches and capstans, ventilation systems, fire and flushing mains, flooding, sprinkling and drainage systems, gas defense provisions, boats and boat handling, anchors and anchor gear, and many other important installations and articles of equipment.

The Fleet "in being" therefore reflects from many angles the results of the work of the Bureau over a considerable period of years, and is a measure of the success achieved by its designers in their efforts to obtain for each type of vessel the military characteristics prescribed by the General Board and the Secretary of the Navy on the displacement permissible. While, in the final analysis, the degree of this success can only be determined in actual battle, the respect which is accorded to our Fleet even though it has not as yet, numerically, reached its full strength, is indication that results obtained are, in general, satisfactory.

With the entry of treaty weight restrictions into the field of design, the importance of reducing hull weights in the interest of making possible improved military characteristics has been intensified, and the Bureau of Construction

and Repair has been actively engaged in the adaptation of improved processes and materials to this end. The extensive application of electric arc welding in our Navy is probably in advance of results obtained on the naval vessels of any of the other great powers; in the use of the newer metals and alloys the designers of U. S. war vessels feel they have outstripped competitors in ingenuity and effectiveness, particularly in our latest designs.

The Secretary of the Navy has recently congratulated the Material Bureau on the material maintenance of the Fleet in connection with its voyage to Panama and passage through the canal; the Bureau of Construction and Repair is highly appreciative of the commendation.

However, a great amount of the credit is due to the excellent work of the Forces Afloat without the loyal cooperation of whom the maintenance of the vessels on the restricted funds available would not be possible. It is felt that the development of facilities and organization afloat in the interest of this work is rewarded by an enhanced capacity for self support, the importance of which cannot be overstressed. The excellent work done by the personnel of the Navy Yard forces on vessels sent in for overhaul has also contributed to the satisfactory maintenance condition of the vessels.

In short, the efficiency and condition of our vessels is a product of cooperation and coordination of the endeavors of the Material Bureau, the Forces Afloat, and the personnel of the Navy Yards; that this team-work has resulted in a satisfactory material readiness, even under reduced appropriations, is a source of gratification to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

SCHOOL DIRECTORY

The Schools listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory, address them directly or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal, Department of Education.

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